THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON
FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Eighteen Pages

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21, 1922—VOL. XIV, NO. 177

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MARCONI DEVICE TO REVOLUTIONIZE OCEAN TRAVELING

Inventor Tells Engineers How He Directs Radio—Gets Medal of Honor

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 21—Guglielmo Marconi, Italian Senator and the world's foremost wireless authority, addressing a joint meeting of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers and the Institute of Radio Engineers here last night, explained in detail his recent invention for the projection of radio waves in the form of a searchlight, the first intimation of which was given by Signor Marconi in an exclusive interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, last Saturday.

More than 1000 persons vitally interested in the subject, paid rapt attention to the discourse of Senator Marconi which covered in detail not only the actual control of wireless waves but also recent accomplishments in his efforts to eliminate static interference, also of his successes with long-distance projection. At the close of his address the 1921 Medal of Honor of the Institute of Radio Engineers was conferred on him.

Ocean Travel Revolutionized

In his lecture on his latest contribution to the world's fund of radio information, Signor Marconi elaborated on his remarks as published in The Christian Science Monitor. He intimated that the wave control eventually would be utilized as a "radio lighthouse" for the guidance of mariners and that such use would revolutionize ocean travel. The desirability for use of the short wave he particularly emphasized and touched in passing on the interference of automobiles and motor boats with radio messages.

The lecture might well be termed "illustrated," as the "master of the wireless" made frequent use of a midget wireless set, projecting messages and signals a distance of scarcely 20 feet. However, this small set proved most useful in his explanations of many of the highly technical phases of radio.

In accepting the Medal of Honor from A. I. Cutting of the Radio Institute, Senator Marconi paid a high tribute to radio development in this country. "I appreciate this medal," he said, "because it comes from a country—and I do not say this merely because I am here—which leads the world in radio communication, a country where I always have received constant and unfailing encouragement."

Naturally, a large portion of the address was highly technical. However, wherever possible, Signor Marconi made use of language that was perfectly understandable to the layman. In part, he said:

Definite Knowledge Needed

It has been clearly realized by most radio workers for some years that the science of radiotelegraphy had reached a stage of development where mere guesswork had done nearly all that could be expected from it, and that the improvement and development of commercial telegraphic services over what we once considered exceedingly long distances necessitated some very definite knowledge on the following points:

First—The strength of signals that can be relied upon with given arrangements over these distances, and

Second—The all-important question of the ratio of the strength of signals to that of the natural disturbances and interferences acting on the receiving stations in various parts of the world.

First of all, suitable and reliable apparatus for the purpose of obtaining the necessary data on both these points had to be developed. This apparatus is now in systematic daily use in a good many far distant places, with the result that a vast amount of most valuable information is being collected, and is now coming to hand.

All Signals Measured

At these observation points the signals from distant stations are measured at all times of the day and night, together with the strength of the interference of static, and also the direction or bearing from which the static appears to be coming.

The measurements are done in such a way that the power that would be required at the transmitting station to give readability is used as a measure of the static, as this is the actual thing a radio engineer requires for the proper calculation of his transmitting station.

It is a method which gives a very satisfactory and reliable result in practices, and which I think could well be used universally.

Sixteen years ago at a lecture I delivered before the Royal Institution in London I expressed the belief that if it were proved that transmission to the Antipodes were possible, the waves ought to go over and travel round different parts of the globe from one station to the other, and perhaps all converge and concentrate at the Antipodes, and in this way I thought it might be possible to send messages to such distant places by utilizing only a moderate amount of electrical energy.

Evidence in Recent Tests

The results recently obtained and which go to show the relative facility with which radio signals can now be sent from England to Australia seems to indicate that there is something in the idea of the wireless waves traveling round the earth by various ways and reuniting at places near the Antipodes.

But still more interesting and precise data has been obtained during more recent tests made on two expeditions, one to Brazil, and the other to New Zealand. In both these expeditions the fact has been noted definitely and independently, and I think for the first time that signals from stations at very great distances do not always retain their direction along one great circle, but reach the receiver from either way or various ways round the earth.

The observers noted American signals from Radio Central and from Tuckerton coming from a direction which indicated that they preferred to travel a distance of three-quarters of the way round the earth, rather than come by the shortest way round. Another interesting and rather extraordinary result was noted on several occasions, when signals from Nauen appeared to travel via the South Pole, while those from Hanover, also situated in Germany, and not very far from Nauen, appeared to prefer to travel via the North Pole.

Varying Types of Static

It seems to have been definitely ascertained in a general way that the sources of bad atmospheric disturbances, or static, are situated chiefly over land, but observations in Brazil indicate that a type of static known as "grinder" is a disturbance originating a long way off and coming from a direction which indicates the African Coast and at a time of the day when static there would be at a maximum, whereas a very violent "click" type of static came from a direction indicating its source as being near by in South America.

Another fact which can be fairly well deduced from these tests over very great distances is that transmission from west to east is apparently easier than from east to west, and shows the necessity for qualifying or modifying the transmission formula for great distances.

Another and most important branch of the science of radiotelegraphy, a branch which I might say has been for a long time most sadly neglected, concerns the use that can be made of very short waves, especially in regard to their application to directional radiotelegraphy and radiotelephony.

The study of short waves dates from the time of the discovery of electric waves themselves, that is, from the time of the classical experiments of Hertz and his contemporaries.

Chance for Useful Results

The progress made with the long wave or antenna system, was so rapid, so comparatively easy, and so spectacular, that it distracted practically all attention and research from the short waves, and this I think was regrettable, for there are very many problems that can be solved, and numerous most useful results to be obtained by, and only by, the use of the short wave system.

Research along these lines did not appear easy or promising; the use of reflectors of reasonable dimensions implied the use of waves of only a few

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SLOW STRIKE VOTING DISAPPOINTS CHIEFS

Boilermakers of Illinois Central Cast Heavy Ballot Against Walkout

CHICAGO, June 21 (By The Associated Press)—Union headquarters, where the strike vote of railway employees was tabulated, today admitted disappointment over the volume of returns in the nation-wide referendum of shopmen and other rail workers on the question of a walkout in protest against wage cuts ordered by the United States Railroad Labor Board.

Reports on the balloting at the Burnside shops of the Illinois Central were that the boilermakers there had voted overwhelmingly against a strike.

Counting to Start Sunday

Only five days remain before the general committee of 90 representing the rail workers meet in Chicago to canvass the returns. The general chairmen are expected to arrive Friday and Saturday, intending to begin the ballot count on Sunday.

B. M. Jewell, head of the railway employees' department of the American Federation of Labor, who urged the union voters to return their ballots early so the result could be announced at the same time the $136,000,000 wage cuts become effective July 1, is expected back from the Cincinnati convention tomorrow.

Rail workers and their leaders today were digesting the reply of Ben W. Hooper, chairman of the Railroad Labor Board, to the nine union chiefs, who informed the board that a strike would be authorized if the referendum favors a suspension of work on the roads.

Effect on Ballot Likely

What effect Mr. Hooper's statement that the proposed strike would be disastrous to the railway unions, unfortunate for their members and unjust to the public, would have on the balloting the remainder of the week was a matter of conjecture.

Mr. Hooper's letter, which was addressed to Mr. Jewell, said the strike vote should not be taken on any misunderstanding of the action or attitude of the board, and asserted that the ultimatum of the union chiefs manifested "a strikingly distorted conception of what the board has done and why it did it."

Mr. Hooper said although he felt no reply was required he also felt it his duty to answer the union leaders in the interest of railway peace and

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

WOMEN GET FUND TO SAVE INDIANS FOR CIVILIZATION

Through General Federation of Clubs Endowment Will Be Administered

CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y., June 21 (Special)—An endowment of $5000 annually for two years to put the Indian work of the General Federation of Women's Clubs on a permanent basis will be offered during the sessions of the biennial convention of the federation which opens here tonight. The gift comes from a group of Californians who have become interested through the efforts of Mrs. H. A. Atwood of Riverside, Cal., chairman of the newly organized Indian committee of the federation.

Mrs. Atwood has been conducting a vigorous campaign for a proper administration by Indian agents which has resulted in the removal by the Federal Government of four agents. She has started a survey of the reservations in each state, and set under way a movement to foster the arts and crafts of the Indians.

The attention of the Federal Indian Bureau has been attracted to the work and as a result an exhibit has been sent from Washington to the convention. Only the present-day work of Indians is included in the display. Some of the articles have been loaned by the National Museum, pottery having been sent from Arizona, New Mexico, and Oklahoma, and a search has been made for the best examples of blankets.

Crossed the Painted Desert

Mrs. Atwood, who will speak at the convention, has just completed a trip through Arizona and New Mexico to study the Indians and learn how they are governed by the federal officials.

"I have been 170 miles away from a railroad at a trading post where a check could not be cashed or a dollar bill changed," said Mrs. Atwood today. "I have crossed the painted desert in Arizona with a stage driver and I have driven up the narrow canyons leading to the Hopi pueblos in New Mexico. Both in the white council chambers and the golden mud pueblos of the Hopis and in the villages of the Navajos I have been amazed to see the lessons which the Indian can teach the white man. We have in the Indian a problem which is economic. Either the Indian will be a self-supporting, self-respecting man or he will be a detriment for which we must pay. The education of the Indian for citizenship is our opportunity. The General Federation of Women's Clubs means to accept it as its responsibility."

A movement is gaining headway among the delegates already here for the convention to endorse measures instead of legislation. Mrs. John Dickinson Sherman of Chicago, Ill., whose speech Friday is expected to include an endorsement of the Muscle Shoals project, said today she wanted the convention to declare for the development of atmospheric nitrogen but not to outline how it should be accomplished.

Leave Details to Experts

"We weaken our own cause when we attempt to dictate to Congress," said Mrs. Sherman. "What we must do is let our legislators know that we expect them to do a piece of work, but that we do not intend to tell them how to do it. Many women in the General Federation are vitally concerned in and solidly back of the proposition to develop nitrogen in this country. We recognize the necessity of freeing ourselves from dependence upon foreign nations, be they hostile or friendly, for this essential of our soil fertility and economic security. We demand also that there shall be an intelligent use, in the interest of the nation as a whole, of the Muscle Shoals plant in which millions of the people's money have been invested. By what sort of contract these vitally important objects shall be achieved is a question of financial and industrial engineering which must be worked out by competent experts. The same is true of the Colorado River project. We believe that a dam should be built. But where it shall be put or how it shall be financed is not for us to say. We leave that to experts."

At its pre-convention session yesterday the board of directors of the federation took action on two questions which are expected to provoke controversy on the floor of the convention. It indorsed the theory of the Non-Partisan Tariff League and decided to send to its members information on the work of the Fair Tariff League. The resolution was passed only after a spirited debate between Republicans and Democrats. It also has the opposition of women who are opposed to the consideration of political questions by the federation. The second action, which undoubtedly will meet opposition on the floor, was the decision to inaugurate "a campaign of education on birth control." The campaign was put in charge of the public welfare committee, of which Mrs. Elmer Blair, New York City, is chairman.

At the request of Grecian women the board protested the placing of Greek Christian women under Turkish rule, and ordered that copies of its

(Continued on Page 3, Column 2)

WOMEN SUMMONED TO AID MRS. OLESEN

Woman's Election to Senate From Minnesota Likely to Hinge Upon Their Response

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 21—Mrs. Anna Dickie Olesen, Progressive, defeated the machine in the Minnesota Democratic primaries. There have been interesting political fights at the Republican primaries in several states where this trick was done, but it remained for a woman to achieve the first success of the sort for the Democrats.

It is said at Democratic national headquarters here that the party will stand solidly behind Mrs. Olesen and will give her all possible assistance. It will emphasize the point that she has the womanly qualities needed in the Congress of the United States, now that women have the suffrage and are entitled to direct representation. Moreover, it is pointed out, Mrs. Olesen is articulate; she can translate women's needs and the woman's viewpoint as some other very able women could not. She is young, she is sympathetic, she is progressive, she will grow and will meet new conditions with an open mind, Democratic leaders declare.

But it is not enough that Mrs. Olesen have the united support of the Democratic Party, including the State organization and the national committee. That would not go nearly far enough to elect her in the rock-ribbed Republican State of Minnesota. She must obtain support as well from other sources.

The first possibility which occurs to those who know Minnesota and who are acquainted with Mrs. Olesen's background and history is the women's clubs. Probably Minnesota leads all the other states in the thoroughness with which its women are organized in clubs of all kinds, and in the amount of work done by them in proportion to the population.

Mrs. Thomas W. Winter, president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, comes from Minnesota. Many prominent and influential women are scattered through the State. To what extent will they support Mrs. Olesen

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BRITISH CABINET SUSTAINS DEFEAT IN HOUSE OF LORDS

LONDON, June 21 (By The Associated Press)—The Government was defeated in the House of Lords today when Lord Islington's motion condemning the Palestine mandate was adopted by a vote of 60 to 29, although the Earl of Balfour, acting Foreign Minister, made a strong speech defending the Government's policy and the mandate.

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ARGENTINE EMBASSY DENIES NEGOTIATIONS WITH SOVIET

Reports Cabled From Madrid Refuted in Washington—But Desire for Pre-War Trade Relations Is Admitted

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 21—Cabled reports from Madrid to the effect that Argentina and other Latin-American countries are negotiating with Soviet Russia for a commercial and political treaty are denied here, so far as Argentina is concerned, by the Argentine Embassy.

"Russia has no diplomatic representation in Argentina," it was said in dismissing the rumor, "and our Government has not recognized the Soviet régime. The negotiation of such a treaty as Madrid reports speak of would therefore be very unlikely if not impossible."

That there is a certain sentiment in Argentine commercial circles for the negotiation of some arrangement which will permit the resumption of trade relations on something like a pre-war basis, however, was admitted.

It was believed that this end could be attained in some such manner as that used recently by Mr. Lloyd George in his trade pact with the Soviet, and without recognition of the present Russian Government or the negotiation of a treaty with political clauses.

The assertion that several Latin-American countries are willing to accord political recognition and negotiate treaties of amity and commerce as a measure of revenge for not receiving invitations to recent European economic conclaves was made little of by the attachés of the Embassy. They declared that, while they could speak only for Argentina, such reports are ridiculous.

SOVEREIGN OF ANNAM PAYS HIS INITIAL VISIT TO FRANCE

First Time Annamite Monarch Has Left Soil of His Country—Paris to Receive Him With Honors

By Special Cable

PARIS, June 21—Today the young Emperor of an old monarchy landed at Marseilles and is coming on to Paris. Khai Dinh is the sovereign of Annam. This is the first time an Annamite monarch has left the soil of his country, but Khai Dinh, when he was crowned in 1916, manifested his intention of visiting France, whose colonizing enterprise has done so much for Annam. It was planned that the voyage should be timed for the colonial exhibition at Marseilles. After he has inspected this remarkable show, he will be received at Paris with special honors.

At the Ministry of the Colonies, apartments are put at his service. He will visit President Millerand and be received at the Hotel de Ville. He will witness the Grand Prix and be present at an opera performance.

In a manifesto published before he left Annam, he stated that he wished to avail himself of the peaceful situation in his country to visit the chiefs of state and the great servants of France. His object is to make acquaintance with French statesmen and obtain glimpses of the marvels of natural science in the West.

Khai Dinh, the Emperor of Annam, governs the country with the assistance of a council of ministers, in accordance with French wishes. His domain extends over an area of about 51,100 square miles and had a population in 1919 of 5,952,000, including 2117 Europeans, exclusive of the military forces. French troops occupy every part of the citidel (called Mang-Ca) of Hué, the capital. All the official schools are under the direct control of the French Protectorate, having been reorganized at the end of 1920.



Photograph by United Photo Service

Khai Dinh, Emperor of Annam, Who Is Now Visiting Europe

GENEROUS TRIBUTE PAID W. S. FIELDING

His Long Service to Canada Handsomely Recognized by Liberal Party

OTTAWA, June 21 (Special)—The Liberal members of the House of Commons yesterday afternoon paid a tribute to W. S. Fielding, Minister of Finance, upon the celebration of the fortieth anniversary of his entry into public life as member for the County of Halifax in the Nova Scotia Assembly. During the period in question Mr. Fielding was for five years Premier of Nova Scotia, for 15 years Minister of Finance in the Laurier Government, for four years a supporter of Union Government under Sir Robert Borden, and he is once again Finance Minister under a Liberal régime. He was today presented by the Liberal members with a solid silver dinner set. In making the presentation the Prime Minister, W. L. Mackenzie King, enumerating the qualities of heart and mind which had earned the statesman the approbation of his party and his country, said:

"I should place first your love for your native province and all that pertains to its well-doing. You find pride, above all else, in being a Nova Scotian, and well may Nova Scotia be proud of her most illustrious son. I shall next note your love for the British Empire, and all that British connection represents of what is highest and best in world traditions.

"If I might speak of a third, it would be your feeling of amity and good will toward the great Republic to the south, which has found expression in your many valiant efforts to bring about closer reciprocal relations in trade between the United States and Canada, and which you and we believe to be to the advantage of both countries, if, indeed, not also again to the cause of higher civilization itself.

"It may seem that in referring to these three, your native province the British Empire, the United States, I have omitted the most important of all, the Dominion of Canada itself. If there has been such an omission, it has been intentional; it has been to throw into bolder relief the truth of which your public life has been so eloquent an impression in that he serves Canada best whose heart's delight is in his home and its associations, who does not forget the land of his ancestors or the heritage bequeathed of his fathers, and who loves his neighbor as himself."

NAVAL MEN TO BE DISCHARGED

HONOLULU, June 22—Reduction of the Japanese naval establishment under the Washington treaties will result in the discharge of 50,000 officers and men, according to Nippu Jiji, a Japanese language newspaper here, quoting an announcement of the Japanese Navy Department. The number of civilian employees will be reduced by 1087.

IRISH TREATYITES CONTINUE TO WIN

Free State Victory Maintained—Optimism in England—Effect on British Elections

DUBLIN, June 21 (By The Associated Press)—The approximate representation of the various parties in the Parliament chosen at last Friday's election, as shown by returns up to this afternoon, is as follows:

Coalition Treaty 54.
Coalition Republican 33.
Labor 14.
Farmers 5.
Independents 10.

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, June 21—The effect of the pro-treaty victory in the Irish elections is being felt strongly in political England. The reasons for this are simple. They are to be found in the brilliancy of the immediate event, combined with the uncertainty as to what it may produce. If Ireland were ruled by the vote, the prospects for the successful establishment of the Free State Government there would be good. The difficulties which seemed to be insuperable when the Collins-de Valera pact was made have been overcome. The outlook however is still far from clear. Strong rebel forces continue to be entrenched in the middle of Dublin; nothing has been done to check revolver rule; the Ulster border question is as menacing as ever.

Even the successes in the elections of the labor candidates which increase the immediate support for the treaty,

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ATTORNEY-GENERAL CALLS ON OPPONENTS OF STEEL MERGERS

WASHINGTON, June 21—Harry M. Daugherty, Attorney-General, without other comment today, made public the following statement:

"In regard to the two steel merger cases, now before the Department of Justice, it was announced today that the Department of Justice would be glad to hear from any dependable person who has any legitimate argument to offer against the merger."

The two mergers which have been before the Department of Justice are the recently effected Bethlehem-Lackawanna consolidation, and the pending combination of the Republic Iron and Steel, Midvale Steel and Ordnance, and Inland Steel companies.

The Attorney-General's statement was given varying interpretations in official quarters, some officials seeing in it an indication that thus far the Department of Justice had found no basis for any legal proceedings.

NATIONS OF WORLD URGED TO DECLARE TURKEY AN OUTLAW

Dr. Mark H. Ward Says Initiative in Seeking Solution Should Come From United States

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 21—There can be no permanent solution of the problem in Asia Minor, where Turkish forces under command of Mustapha Kemal Pasha are slaying thousands of Christian Greeks just as they did many thousands of Christian Armenians, unless the United States steps in and establishes a moral standard which must be complied with by the Turks. As a first step toward stopping the ruthless Kemalists, the nations of the world should declare Turkey an outlaw nation and refuse to deal with her.

This was asserted to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor today by Dr. Mark H. Ward of Suffern, N. Y., after he had reported to officials in the Department of State of the United States Government on the deplorable situation in Asia Minor. Dr. Ward has just returned from Anatolia, where, for the past three years, he has been doing relief work. He first went to Turkey in 1915 and remained for two years in American Red Cross work in Constantinople. After America's entry into the war he joined the United States Army and after the armistice he returned to relief work in Turkey. He was expelled from Anatolia by the Turks, when they learned he was recording their brutalities to Christians.

Turks Censor Dispatches

Dr. Ward recalled conferring at length in Constantinople with Herbert Adams Gibbons, special correspondent for The Christian Science Monitor in Asia Minor, and Dr. Ward highly commended this newspaper and Mr. Gibbons for exposing the "real facts about the Turkish problem."

"If the people of America only knew how their Christian brethren are being slain in Asia Minor to satisfy the fanatical Kemalists' political aspirations," declared Dr. Ward, "they would quickly answer the call of humanity, just as they did in the World War. The horrible facts are only now reaching the outside world; the Turks have censored all outbound dispatches. They have forced American relief workers to sign statements that there are no crimes being committed, under threat of dire punishment.

"I fear the next move of the Kemalists will be to expel all American relief workers, as they did me and several others. I see dispatches today from Constantinople are to the effect that the Turkish Nationalist Government will not permit a commission of inquiry of Americans and representatives of the allied powers to go into Asia Minor. This is a positive admission of guilt. However, a commission of inquiry would not find all the horrible facts, because the Kemalists would cover them up.

Enough to Convict Turks

"Enough is known now from authentic sources to convict the Turks. The United States and the rest of the civilized world should go further than inquiry; they should outlaw Turkey among nations. This, I believe, would soon stop her ruthless efforts. The initiative should come from the United States. This country alone can go in with 'clean hands.' Great Britain, France and Italy seem to have political or business reasons for not taking a firm stand, but I believe that if the United States takes the lead Great Britain will rise to her plane and together they should stamp out this blot on civilization.

"I suppose this is asking too much of America. Her historic policy of isolation would interfere. But I have faith in a change in public opinion for humanity's sake. When the facts become generally known surely something will be done. I found the State Department officials very much interested in the situation. They are investigating the reports of slayers. Something tangible must follow the investigation.

Majority Against Atrocities

"I do not believe that a majority of the Turkish people favor these atrocities. Many have told me as much. While Mustapha Kemal Pasha is the leader of the murderers, I am firmly convinced that he is acting according to a tacit agreement with the Government at Constantinople.

"These Nationalists do not like the English; they are now beginning to dislike Americans. I had great difficulty explaining that I was an American and not an Englishman. They tried to thwart every move I made. They accused me of taking pictures of atrocities, although I did not have a camera with me.

Hostility to Relief Workers

"I was deported by the Turks," Dr. Ward said, "for no other reason except that I was administering relief to the Christian peoples under Turkish rule.

"The Turkish Nationalists resumed their war of extermination against the Christian minorities, the Armenians and Greeks, nearly 10 months ago, but they did not begin to make manifest open hostility toward their guardians, the American relief workers, until last fall, when the Kemalists came into power.

"Our protests did not reach the outside world because of the Turkish barrier, and the news of the renewal of the Turkish campaign against the Christians only leaked out through my expulsion and safe arrival in Constantinople.

Deportation of Greeks

"The Kemalists pursued with vigor their considered and systematic campaign for the extermination of the Greek minority in Asia Minor, which was attended with the same incredible brutality as marked the Turkish mas-

sacre of 1,000,000 Armenians in the early part of the great war.

"This war of extermination became more thorough as the Turkish Nationalists grew in power. It involved the deportation of the Greeks from their homes on the southern shores of the Black Sea along the roads through Sivas and Harpoot to the mountainous regions east of Bitlis.

"At first the male inhabitants were sent to the interior near Sivas and Harpoot, where I was stationed, and set to work on the roads. There was no shelter and little food and during last winter men succumbed in large numbers.

Deportees Driven Along Road

"The next step was to clear out the women and children from these same villages and the men from the coast cities of Samsun and Trebizond. Of 30,000 deportees who were driven from their homes in Sivas, only 20,000 arrived in Harpoot. All were destined for Bitlis, a heap of ruins left from the war, and in the center of a barren mountainous country, unfitted to provide food for even one-tenth of the refugees.

"The deportees were driven along the roads like so many herds of cattle. The herds of wretched beings stretched along the roads for miles. Some were permitted to have their ox carts and donkeys, but mostly they were forced to trudge along afoot and were usually allowed to take with them only what necessaries they could carry on their backs.

"Every child able to do so was obliged to walk, for their mothers carried the food and scanty bedding on their backs. Herded thus on the road the deportees underwent a process of spoliation and murder.

Obstacles Raised

"At Harpoot and again at Diabekir, our most easterly relief station, we tried to lengthen the lives of these miserable creatures by doling out bread and clothing but this could not be accomplished without much hindrance from the Turks, who were evidently reluctant to allow our hospitals and orphanages to succor the needy.

"I will never forget the sight of those long lines of poor mortals stretching into their exile in the mountains of Bitlis. They were passing into an absolutely barren country. The Turks knew also that Americans were eye witnesses of these terrible things and our very presence was making them restive. They thought to discourage our efforts by placing all sorts of obstacles in the way of our relief efforts.

Prompt Action Needed

"These Christian peoples are our wards and we cannot abandon them. Nearly 1,000,000 human beings, who otherwise would have perished, form a living memorial to American aid in Asia Minor. The very presence of Americans is a life-saver for many of these poor creatures.

"Naturally I am glad that the United States has joined the commission to investigate the Turkish atrocities but I must point out the need for prompt action if the whole truth is to be uncovered and this campaign of extinction of Christian people is to be checked.

"I hope the commission will push its work with all possible speed. Every moment's delay enables the Turk to remove or destroy the evidence.

"The commission should be large enough to permit of its being broken up into separate units, which could examine more territory with greater speed and facility. It should have horses in addition to motor transport to negotiate the difficult paths leading to isolated mountain villages off the main afteries of travel.

"The mission should be free of Turk guidance, should have neutral interpreters and guides and should guarantee protection to witnesses."

Preparations Made by United States for Turkish Inquiry

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 21—The State Department is continuing its preparations to act with other powers in investigating the alleged atrocities in Turkey, regardless of the report that Mustapha Kemal Pasha has declared that he would refuse to permit such a commission to make investigations, on the spot, on the ground that it would be prejudiced beforehand and could not be expected to make a fair report.

Kemal Pasha's views are not considered relevant, and the investigation is expected to go forward. If he forcibly prevents their members from taking evidence in the territory over which he holds away, there are other sources of information not subject to his jurisdiction from which the commission can get sufficient facts on which to base a report to the civilized world.

The character of the representatives of the several nations will be a sufficient guarantee of the accuracy and fairness of the report. There are witnesses who have been on the spot available, as are the reports of writers of the reputation of Herbert Adams Gibbons, who has been writing for The Christian Science Monitor from first-hand observations and whose articles have been studied carefully by officials interested in the inquiry.

ILLINOIS DRY AGENTS ARE ASKED TO RESIGN

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, June 21—More than half of the dry agents working from the Chicago office today received letters from Charles Gregory, prohibition director from Illinois, asking them for their resignations, according to a statement made by Mr. Gregory to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

"We are making every effort to bring up the efficiency of our investigation department," Mr. Gregory said. "These men are in most instances sincere, honest and reliable. However, they are not the type needed to get results. Our investigation staff requires men able to get evidence from soft drink places and all others where intoxicating liquor might be sold."

MARCONI DEVICE TO REVOLUTIONIZE OCEAN TRAVELING

(Continued from Page 1)

meters in length, which were difficult to produce, and, up to a comparatively recent date, the power that could be utilized with them was small. This and the fact of the very high attenuation of such waves over any distance of land or sea, gave results which appeared to be very disappointing.

The investigation of the subject was again taken up by me in Italy early in 1916, with the idea of utilizing very short waves combined with reflectors for certain war purposes. The waves used had a length of two meters and three meters. With these waves, disturbances caused by static can be said to be almost non-existent, and the only interference experienced came from the ignition apparatus of automobiles and motor boats.

Range of Six Miles Obtained

The Italian experiments showed that good directional working could always be obtained with reflectors properly proportioned in respect to the wave length employed, and with the apparatus then available the range obtained was six miles. The tests were continued in England at Carnavon during 1917. A range of more than 20 miles was readily obtained with a receiver used without a reflector.

In 1919 further experiments were commenced at Carnarvon for which electron tubes or valves were used to generate these very short waves, the object being to evolve a directional radiotelephonic system. A 15-meter wave was chosen, which could quite easily be generated by the type of electron tube employed.

After overcoming a few practical difficulties, very strong and clear speech was received at Holyhead, 20 miles away. Longer distance tests were next undertaken and a receiving set of apparatus was installed on one of the mail boats running between England and Ireland. During these tests clear speech was received all the way over to the Irish coast and into Kingston Harbor, at a distance of 78 miles from Carnarvon.

Clear Speech at 97 Miles

As a result of the success of these experiments it was decided to carry out further tests over land across a distance of 97 miles, between Hendon (London) and Birmingham. It was proved at once that, with reflectors at both ends, good and clear speech could be exchanged at all times between the two places.

Reflectors, besides giving directional working and economizing power, are showing another unexpected advantage, which is probably common to all sharply directional systems. It has been noted that practically no distortion of speech takes place, such as is often noticed with non-directional transmitters and receivers, even when using short waves.

We consider, however, that these results represent only what could be obtained from a first attempt, and not what could now be done after the experience gained. It has thus been shown for the first time that electric waves of the order of 15 to 20 meters in length, are quite capable of providing a good and reliable point to point directional service over quite considerable ranges. In these days of broadcasting, it may still be very useful to have a practically new system which will be to a very large degree secret, when compared to the usual kind of radio.

Revolving Reflector Used

The results obtained by reflectors appeared to be so good that I was tempted to try out my old idea of 26 years ago, and test the system as a position finder for ships near dangerous points. This is now being done in Scotland. Trials are being carried out with a revolving reflector erected at Inchkeith Island in the Firth of Forth, near Edinburgh. The transmitter and reflector revolving, act as a kind of wireless lighthouse or beacon, and, by means of the revolving beam of electrical radiation, it is possible for ships, when within a certain distance, to ascertain, in thick weather, the bearing and position of the lighthouse.

It seems to me that it should be possible to design apparatus by means of which a ship could radiate or project a divergent beam of these rays in any desired direction, which rays, if coming across a metallic object, such as another steamer or ship, would be reflected back to a receiver screened from the local transmitter on the sending ship, and thereby immediately reveal the presence and bearing of the other ship in fog or thick weather.

One further great advantage of such an arrangement would be that it would be able to give warning of the presence and bearing of ships, even should these ships be unprovided with any kind of radio.

FRENCH DISLIKE TAX UPON SALES

Likely to Remain in Force, Despite Its Unpopularity

PARIS, May 23 (Special Correspondence—No tax gave rise to more disputes or was more disconcerting when first introduced than that known in France as l'impôt sur le chiffre d'affaires—that is to say, the tax levied upon all trade transactions. Efforts still are being made to get rid of this sales tax, which is disliked and even resisted. The finance department has received from it much less than was anticipated. Naturally, it keeps up the cost of articles, for it is paid actually by the public, but it is accepted now with better grace and will not be dropped.

Indirect taxation is a French tradition, but dealers complain of annoyance and difficulties. This tax works fairly enough.

To obtain from this levy all that it should produce without imposing upon commerce and industry obligations hard to fulfill, the collaboration of the administration and the taxpayer has been sought. Delegations of commercial and industrial groups representing practically all the various interests, manufacturers and middlemen, store keepers, hotel keepers, art dealers, and so forth, have expressed their views, and these have been helpful.

Not Easy Tax to Collect

It is not easy to collect this tax, to make it "enter into French manners." Examination of books cannot be done in such a way as to cause friction. There is nothing Frenchmen resent more than any fiscal inquiry.

Hotel keepers ask for the suppression of sales taxes put upon them. Café keepers also consider that they should be exempt with respect to refreshments consumed on the premises. It also is proposed that the making of a declaration in round figures, instead of in detail, should be allowed.

It is complained that because of the present interpretation of the law, jewelers are prevented from developing their export trade. Many other demands are made, for each trade considers that it has some grievance in the application of the tax. All expound their special situation. The Minister of Finance, however, at the risk of becoming the most unpopular man in France, cannot let a single centime of receipts escape.

"There are commercial men who think they can remain honest while doing wrong to the state," said a Minister last year, and this remark is still true. There have been serious miscalculations. It was estimated that 5,000,000,000 francs a year would be received. In reality, during the first six months of its application, only 1,250,000,000 were received. The yield was only half of what it should have been. Lately, there has been some improvement, and the outlook is better.

Luxury Taxes Disappointing

The taxes upon luxury and "semi-luxury" articles have been especially disappointing, apparently through lack of control. The ordinary tax on transactions is 1.10 francs per 100 francs.

Obviously, the tax required a considerable organization for its collection. Last year the Finance Minister opened a large number of provisional offices and demanded many officials. They have not been provided in sufficient numbers.

The present Finance Minister is taking steps to tighten up on the collection of taxes generally, but undoubtedly there is still a considerable fiscal evasion, with the respect to the sales tax in France.

Clearly this evasion and the difficulty of application are not arguments against the sales tax. It always is hard to impose new taxation in France, where fiscal laws are neither well understood nor readily obeyed. On the whole, the tax seems to have come to stay.

POPULAR LECTURES DRAW ENTHUSIASTIC BELGRADE AUDIENCE

BELGRADE, May 19 (Special Correspondence)—A course of public lectures by university professors, which was begun last autumn at Belgrade has been concluded. The lectures may be looked upon as an endeavor to found a popular university for the masses, as distinct from the State University. The attempt has been a complete success. The lectures were so arranged that every man, however limited his education, could easily follow them.

About 60 lectures and 40 lecturers were provided. The subjects were varied, including Serbian and general history, diplomatic history, Serbian and foreign literature, philosophy, natural science, pedagogy, art and topical subjects, such as the position of women in society, municipal policy, etc.

The response of the public was most enthusiastic, there being hardly ever sufficient room in the hall for all the audiences, which were chiefly drawn from the higher social classes. Some people did not miss a single lecture. Admission was free, except for the minimal fee of one dinar (at present about 20 French centimes), charged in aid of the fund for helping professors in Russia.

These lectures will be renewed next autumn on a broader basis and an attempt will be made to create a real "People's University" with the object of extending the work all over the country. The number of lecturers who have promised their services is larger than that of last year.

ANTWERP SENDS OUT OVER 700 EMIGRANTS DURING ONE MONTH

BRUSSELS, May 19 (Special Correspondence)—During April 716 emigrants embarked at Antwerp for Canada and other countries in North America. Among them were 32 Belgians, 22 Dutch, 43 Americans, 3 Germans, 5 Swiss, 3 Austrians, 2 Hungarians, 91 Poles, 8 Tzecho-Slovaks, 51 Rumanians, 438 Russians and 18 of other nationalities. The number of male emigrants rose to 311, and female to 405. Of these 135 were engaged in agriculture, 29 were in business, 52 were journalists and 117 followed diverse occupations; 115 were without profession.

During the same period 189 emigrants embarked at Antwerp via the indirect route.

During the first quarter 2089 emigrants embarked at Antwerp for the direct route. There were 99 Belgians, 13 Dutch, 93 Americans, 1 French, 26 Germans, 609 Poles, 1 Swiss, 3 English, 1 from Luxembourg, 14 Austrians, 100 Tzecho-Slovaks, 4 Hungarians, 172 Rumanians, 890 Russians and 63 emigrants of various nationalities.

The three first months of the year saw 916 males and 1173 females emigrate. By indirect route, 72 Belgians embarked and 786 persons of other nationalities.

WARSAW CONFERENCE MOTIONS

GENEVA, June 21—The General Secretary of the League of Nations has sent to the American Government, as well as to the other governments represented at the European sanitary conference held in Warsaw last March, a circular asking information as to "what measures it intends taking to enforce the resolutions adopted at the Warsaw conference and ratified at Genoa."

Public Opinion Ousts School Military Training

Minneapolis, June 20

A PROPOSAL to eliminate military training from Minneapolis high schools was carried by a vote of 29,672 to 23,124 at the primaries, according to complete unofficial figures. Final decision rests with the Board of Education and the vote was taken to get an expression of public opinion.

PRO-TREATYITES CONTINUE TO WIN SEATS IN IRELAND

(Continued from Page 1)

suggest new difficulties hereafter in view of the extent to which the Irish labor movement is permeated with dangerous communistic ideas.

No Guarantee of Lasting

While the immediate Irish situation has thus suddenly become cheerful, there is no guarantee that it will remain so for long. This is a very serious matter for Ireland and it also affects England. It reacts especially in connection with the British parliamentary elections which cannot be much longer delayed. This fact may not be unconnected with the further postponement, announced yesterday of the British Government's statement on the Irish situation which was to have been made to the House of Commons tomorrow.

It is no secret that Mr. Lloyd George's Government might fare less badly in an immediate general election than in one later on. They could go to the country now with the claim that they may possibly be unable to make hereafter, that they have solved the Irish question. The immediate situation elsewhere is favorable. Raymond Poincaré's visit to England has temporarily smoothed the friction with France. Although the Genoa Conference can hardly be claimed as a brilliant success, it cannot be said to have been altogether a failure so long as the international discussions at The Hague continue in their present atmosphere of friendliness.

Government Opposition Eclipsed

The chief opposition to Mr. Lloyd George's Government for the time being is more or less eclipsed. The Labor Party's funds have been exhausted by trade depression, added to which its party prestige has suffered from unsuccessful strikes. The "die-hard" group of Conservatives have recently failed to raise campaign funds upon the considerable scale they had hoped for. Independent Liberals have had much of their thunder stolen by the attitude Mr. Lloyd George has adopted alike toward Ireland, Germany, Egypt and India.

The Safeguarding of Industries Act promises to afford a new Liberal opportunity for splitting the Coalition, which is therefore another reason why an early general election, before this source of difficulty has had time to develop, would be in the interests of the present government. The Canadian cattle embargo and the House of Lords reform are other immediately pending questions of such a highly controversial nature that they would be safer in front rather than behind a general election.

Sir George Younger, who succeeded in stopping Mr. Lloyd George last spring when he was contemplating a lightning appeal to the country, has learnt wisdom now. The British political atmosphere is thus once more charged, and the question is asked, Will the victory of the pro-treaty party in Ireland precipitate a general election here?

Erskine Childers in Kildare Among Defeated Republicans

DUBLIN, June 21 (By The Associated Press)—Of the 42 Republican candidates in the constituencies where there were contests in Friday's Parliamentary elections 15 have already been declared beaten. Final returns from the places where the count is still unfinished, will, judging by the figures now available, show further defeats of treaty opponents.

One noted survivor probably will be Cathal Brugha (Charles Burgess), chief of Eamon de Valera's lieutenants, who, although he is not yet elected in Waterford, can only be defeated by some unprecedented overturn in the count. The results show the removal of many of the best known persons in the Dail Eireann. Of the six women members, all anti-treaty, only Mary MacSwiney survived and Mrs. Kate O'Callaghan was returned unopposed. Mrs. Pearse, whose two sons were executed for their part in the Easter week rebellion, was defeated in County Dublin. The figures show that she received comparatively few transfers of votes. Sean Etchingham, a frequent speaker in the treaty debates in the Dail, was defeated in Wexford and Seamus Robinson, one of the leaders of the army dissentients, lost in Waterford.

Leading Republicans Disappear

Conspicuous among the defeats was that of Erskine Childers in Kildare. He received only 572 votes, fewer than any other candidate in the whole elections. His pro-treaty colleague was given more than 9000 first preferences. The possible effect of the disappearance of so many leading Republicans from the Dail is widely discussed. It is announced that in Galway the pro-treaty candidates on the Sinn Fein panel, P. J. Hogan, O. O'Maille, Professor Whelehan and George Nicholls, were elected. Mr. Hogan is Minister of Agriculture in the Dail Cabinet.

Commenting on the results, the Irish Times says: "Publication of the Constitution has certainly not tended to promote a solid coalition. It is expected that developments soon will arise which will reveal the situation more clearly, not alone on the political but also on the military side.

"The Republican wing will probably endeavor to consolidate its forces pending the advent of adult suffrage, upon which it has always pinned its faith, and meantime confine itself to opposition to the Constitution, which it regards as more pernicious than the treaty.

Second Dail Meets June 30

"In that event, the resumed proceedings of the second Dail, which is to meet again on June 30, are likely to prove highly interesting, but it is to the Provisional Parliament that the bulk of the people are looking for the lead."

The Irish Roman Catholic Hierarchy at Maynooth has condemned the action of the Ulster constabulary in holding up Cardinal Logue on three occasions.

London Welcomes Results

LONDON, June 21 (By The Associated Press)—The striking results of the Irish elections are welcomed here with enthusiasm, coupled with praise for the "common sense" of Irish people, whose verdict is regarded as strengthening the position of the Anglo-Irish treaty and the new Constitution.

It is recognized, however, that rejection of the Extremists at the polls has not removed all the difficulties of the situation. The Labor vote, which is generally remarked as one of the notable features of the polling, is claimed for the treaty side, but it is declared by some observers that the Irish Labor Party is far more Laborite than Treatyite, and its future attitude in reference to the country's politics is unknown.

Another serious problem is the attitude of the army. The reported separation of Rory O'Connor's section from the regular Irish Republican Army is regarded here as a bad omen for future peace, and speculations center around the possibility of Commandant O'Connor's forces becoming the center of the Republican hostility to the treaty party. Eamon de Valera's continued silence also is commented upon.

Secretary Postpones Statement

LONDON, June 20 (By The Associated Press) — Winston Spencer Churchill, the Colonial Secretary, told the House of Commons today that he thought the present time was inopportune for a discussion on Ireland and asked the House to allow him to reserve any statement he would have made to the Commons on Thursday until some later time.

Sinn Feiners Interned

BELFAST, June 21 (By The Associated Press)—Lorries were busy from midnight until early this morning transporting 275 Sinn Fein internes to Belfast Harbor, where they were placed aboard the steamer Argenta which has been fitted out as a prison ship. After the internes were placed aboard, the vessel left for a cruise of about 20 miles to Carrickfergus, scene of one of Paul Jones' raids, and ancestral home of Stonewall Jackson. The Argenta anchored outside of the seaway at Carrickfergus.

The Grand Orange Lodge, in a manifesto issued today, declares it is fully alive to conditions in many parts of Ireland which tend to make existence intolerable.

"The very corner stones of ordered society have been uprooted," says the manifesto, "and in many areas men seem to have lost the sense of value of the sanctity of human life. Those who are ready and willing to work together for the welfare and peace of Ireland should themselves be unswervingly loyal to the crown and Constitution, and should also be ready to safeguard life and property and to extend liberty of conscience to all men.

"Subject to these conditions the Grand Lodge is ready to contribute its share in restoring and perpetuating happier conditions."

SWEDEN TO EXHIBIT AT RIO DE JANEIRO

STOCKHOLM, May 19 (Special Correspondence)—Universal satisfaction prevails at the decision arrived at, a little late in the day, that Sweden shall be officially and worthily represented at the Rio de Janeiro exhibition. The state, which is generally liberal, has also come forward handsomely on this occasion, a well-known and very able architect has been commissioned to build the Swedish house and, most important of all, the leading Swedish industries are taking a lively interest in the matter.

The idea of sending a floating exhibition to the Rio exhibition, thence going more or less round the world, was for a long time under consideration, but this plan was eventually shelved. Sweden is quite awake to the vast possibilities of the South American markets, but at present she imports considerably more from that part of the world than she exports thither. She is, however, determined to improve her trade balance in that direction.

MARINE RADIOGRAMS

SS. Kentucky (Br.), Calcutta, etc., for Boston, expected to arrive Friday.

SS. Agwihavre, Port Lobos for Boston, 166 miles S SW of Nantucket Lightship.



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SLOW STRIKE VOTING DISAPPOINTS CHIEFS

(Continued from Page 1)

because the threatened strike "contains such possibilities of loss and detriment" to the strikers.

Plans for Joint Strike Being Discussed by Leaders

CINCINNATI, June 21 (By The Associated Press)—Further meetings to consider joint strike action were being planned today between leaders of the striking coal miners and the rail unions that are threatening a nation-wide rail walkout next month. The union chiefs indicated that they expected to hold conferences here this week, to be followed by a later meeting in Chicago where the rail leaders will canvass the strike vote next week.

A unanimity of sentiment as to the necessity of the rail strike was shown by a joint statement of President John L. Lewis of the miners and B. M. Jewell, head of the rail unions, issued after the first formal discussion of the proposed joint strike action. A policy of silence also was adopted by the union men who attended last night's meeting, and after it had disbanded, Mr. Jewell went into conference with lawyers.

The joint statement, which the union men said they regarded as important on account of its dual authorship, declared a "common crisis" faced both the railroad men and the miners, and added, "It is only natural that these workers should decide to do everything necessary to protect their separate interests."

UNION DESIRED WITH CANADIANS

Treasurer of British Honduras Speaks on Confederation

MONTREAL, June 18 (Special Correspondence)—That there is a movement afoot in the British West Indies looking to the setting up of some form of confederation of the islands, with considerable feeling in favor of ultimate political union with Canada, was a statement made to an interviewer in Montreal by W. L. McKinstry, treasurer of British Honduras, and member of the executive and legislative council of the colony. Mr. McKinstry arrived in Montreal by a Canadian Government merchant marine steamer en route to St. Kitts, in the Leaward Islands. Although British Honduras in Central America is roughly 1400 miles from St. Kitts, Mr. McKinstry was obliged to sail 3500 miles to Canada in order to take passage to his destination. This very lack of communication, especially between many of the islands in the West Indies, was spoken of by Mr. McKinstry as one of the big obstacles in the way of a scheme of confederation. Sentiment in British Honduras also favored the plan, he said, and it was generally felt that all the British West Indies would like to be connected with Canada.

Many considered that the West Indies were, economically, the natural complement of the Dominion, and that some sort of political union would be mutually beneficial. No steps had yet been taken to bring this about, he said, as, first, there must be a confederation of the Indies themselves. As a move in this direction, Mr. McKinstry referred to the fact that last year a conference was held at Trinidad with the object of establishing a uniform customs tariff. A link between Canada and the West Indies was the Canadian Government Merchant Marine service, which followed two routes. One road led to the Bahamas, Jamaica, and British Honduras, the other to the Leaward Islands, Windward Islands, Barbados, and Trinidad. "Another mutual tie," said Mr. McKinstry, "is the Canadian West Indies trade agreement, by which mutual preferential treatment is given in the matter of tariffs. In British Honduras, both Capital and Labor are needed to further develop the natural resources and foster trade in coconuts, tropical fruits, mahogany, and other products. Nevertheless, there is a good trade in these commodities, although the export trade to Canada is not so heavy as it might become."

MR. LA FOLLETTE ASSAILS CRITICS

Defends His Proposal to Curb Supreme Court's Power

WASHINGTON, June 21—The plan of Robert M. La Follette (R.), Senator from Wisconsin, to give Congress power by a constitutional amendment to override Supreme Court decisions holding any of its acts unconstitutional, caused another flurry today in the Senate. Walter E. Edge (R.), Senator from New Jersey, and Frank B. Kellogg (R.), Senator from Minnesota, attacked the proposal and evoked a fiery defense from Mr. La Follette.

Mr. Edge defended and Mr. La Follette attacked the New Jersey Senator's insertion in the Congressional Record of an address by Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, attacking the La Follette plan.

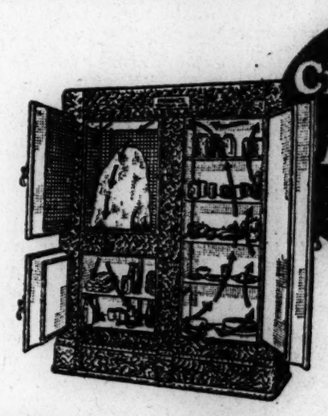
Mr. La Follette characterized Dr. Butler as "the handy man of privilege" and "a bootlicker of men of fortune." He said Dr. Butler sought favor of wealthy men to secure endowments for Columbia University. He also referred to Mr. Kellogg as the "famous trust buster."

Mr. La Follette declared that his speech on the controversy had not been published in full and that Senators had "seized the opportunity to prejudice the American public" by making attacks based only upon brief extracts from his address. He then read the entire speech into the record.

GERMAN MILITARY MISSION IN MOSCOW

PARIS, June 21 (By The Associated Press)—French official circles are considerably concerned over the arrival in Moscow of a German military mission of which Colonel Bower, chief aide to General Ludendorff, and Colonel Hentza, an assistant of Hugo Stinnes, are members.

The fficials say they have reason to believe the military men have gone to Moscow to make a survey of the Soviet army with a view to a possible military accord between Germany and Russia.



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WOMEN SUMMONED TO AID MRS. OLESEN

(Continued from Page 1)

for the honor of having a woman, a clubwoman, one of them in the Senate chamber of the United States, where no woman has sat before, is the question now being asked.

In general, women are expected to follow party lines rather than those of sex. The National League of Women Voters has expressly disclaimed any intention of using its machinery for partisan purposes. Its members in Minnesota, however, may do as they will, and the course they take will be well worth watching.

Mrs. Olesen should draw support from the women for her prohibition stand, which has made her the object of attack by the Farm-Labor element in Minnesota. She is a fine campaigner, and in her automobile has gone about the State, becoming acquainted at first hand with citizens generally. Her two main issues were Senator Kellogg's vote for Truman H. Newberry and the condition of agriculture.

Mrs. Olesen Eager to Serve Entire People of Minnesota

CLOQUET, Minn., June 21 (By The Associated Press)—To the country at large she may be Anna Dickie Olesen, but to this city of 8000 population she will always be Mrs. Peter Olesen, even though her husband, who is superintendent of Clouquet's schools, insists that the "Anna Dickie" be substituted for the "Mrs. Peter" when she is referred to in the newspapers.

And today the little family of three—especially the husband and the daughter Mary—were thrilled with the knowledge that the wife and mother had been chosen to "pioneer a trail for women in politics," as Mrs. Olesen herself has termed it.

"It is no personal tribute," she insisted to the Associated Press. "It is only the indorsement of the Democratic State platform, as formulated by the State convention that indorsed me for the Senate. I sought to bring that platform to the members of our party; my nomination is simply an evidence of its acceptance.

Deeply Grateful to Supporters

"I am deeply grateful to the people who have stood by me in the primary campaign. I did not seek the nomination in the Minneapolis convention, but having accepted it, I did the best I could—with the limited funds at my command—to make an effective campaign for the furtherment of the party's interests."

It was as Citizen Olesen that she gained the nomination, she insists, and not through any advantage gained by her sex. "I made no plea for recognition of women in politics; I was and am ready to accept on equality with men whatever the fortunes of politics may offer.

"Now that I am nominated," she continued, "I will do the best I can for the party throughout the fall campaign, and I think we will have a united party when the November election comes round. It is for the common people I stand; the true democracy of the land. If elected in November, I shall do the utmost to serve the people well.

Motto Words of Washington

"During my primary campaign I set up as my motto—and I shall continue to use it in my fall campaign—the words of George Washington: 'Let us raise the standard to which the wise and honest can rally—the event is in the hands of God.'

"My campaign, my desire for the nomination, were not for personal vanity or gain at all; my one desire was to serve the people of the Democratic convention and the other people of the state who nominated me. I have no personal ambitions at stake; everything is for the people."

Not more than $500 was spent by Mrs. Olesen in her primary campaign, she said. She visited nearly 40 towns and cities in every section of the state, traveling in a small sedan automobile given here by friends. Most of the time, she did her own driving.

It was only after she had received the indorsement of the Democratic state convention that Mrs. Olesen became known as Mrs. Anna Dickie Olesen. A ruling of the state attorney-general's office that she could not legally file as Mrs. Peter Olesen necessitated the change to that name which appeared on the ballot Monday.

Interest in the welfare of young girls four years ago brought Mrs. Olesen to the attention of her community, then of the State as she took up the cause of girls through the agency of women's clubs.

Prominent in Club Activities

In 1918 she became president of the Women's Clubs of the Eighth Minnesota District, and later was named a vice-president of the Minnesota Federation of Women's Clubs.

During the war Mrs. Olesen delivered many patriotic talks, and these brought her to State-wide attention. Subsequently, with hostilities at an end, she engaged in Chautauqua work. Mrs. Olesen explained her party affiliations with the assertion that she was just "born a Democrat," and an admirer of William Jennings Bryan.

Mrs. Olesen came from a family which had pioneered in Minnesota. Her grandparents made this State their home in 1856. Both her grandfathers were Civil War veterans. Raised on a farm, where she lived until she was married, she traveled three miles each day to reach the high school at Waterille, Minn., for her early education.

Housework, Mrs. Olesen declared, does not have to be neglected by the woman in politics, any more than a woman in club work need have her kitchen sink constantly piled high with dishes. She explained:

"A man takes part in civic affairs without neglecting his vocation, and a woman can as readily adjust herself to the new order that is sure to accompany the advent of women in politics."

Mrs. Olesen Has a Long Lead Over Her Nearest Opponent

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 21—Returns from Minnesota's state-wide primary Monday show that Mrs. Anna Dickie Olesen is far in the lead of Thomas Meighen, her nearest opponent for the Democratic nomination for United States Senator.

Sentiment on the question of sending a woman to the United States Senate will be an added feature to party issues in the general elections in Minnesota next November.

The nomination of Mrs. Olesen as the senatorial standard bearer for the Democrats next fall will call for an expression of this sentiment in addition to the question of adherence to party lines and issues involving the national administration.

Frank B. Kellog, junior Senator from Minnesota and one of President Harding's stalwarts in the Senate, who was re-nominated in the Republican primary over Ernest Lundeen, will face the political barrier with Mrs. Olesen next fall along with Henrick Shipsted, the Farmer-Labor nominee.

The first woman to sit in Congress—Miss Jeanette Rankin—came out of the northwest when Montana voters sent her to the lower house in 1916.

Miss Grace F. Kaerscher of Ortonville was the Republican nominee for clerk of the Supreme Court. Gov. J. A. O. Preus and other Republican state officers were renominated.

Miss Martin May Run Again

RENO, Nev., June 21—Friends of Miss Anne Martin, twice a candidate for the United States Senate from Nevada, are of the opinion that she will try the race again this year. She is expected to return to Nevada from abroad next month.

WOMEN GET FUND TO SAVE INDIANS FOR CIVILIZATION

(Continued from Page 1)

resolution be sent to all the allied governments.

Delegates Discuss Policies

One of the controversial topics which the convention will consider is a proposed amendment to the federal constitution for a uniform marriage and divorce law. The amendment prohibits the marriage of girls under 16 and boys under 18 years old and requires the written consent of parents for the marriage of girls between 16 and 18 and boys between 18 and 21 years old. The publication of banns and the sole custody of the children vested in the mother are features of the amendment. Four causes are proposed for divorce, physical or mental cruelty, proven infidelity, desertion for one year or more and habitual drunkenness.

Conferences of the national committees and an informal discussion of organization policies held the attention of the delegates today, and this evening the convention formally will be opened by the national president, Mrs. Thomas G. Winter of Minneapolis. Among the speakers are Mrs. George Thatcher Guernsey, honorary president-general of the national society Daughters of the American Revolution, Mrs. Percy V. Pennybacker, past president of the general federation, Mrs. Ida B. Cole, executive secretary of the Chautauqua literary and scientific circle and Arthur Bestor, president of Chautauqua Institution.

Big Tasks Ahead for Women

Women as a working power is the general topic for the convention and its aims are summed up by Mrs. Winter as follows:

"There are big tasks lying before women, tasks that call for such wisdom as we get by combined study, tasks that need the altruism we get in working together, tasks that need the energy we get from combination of effort. We want homes where the big things are made big and the little things unimportant. We want communities that are extensions of the home, where we shall be friends, we people of all races and creeds. We must have the vision to stand together nation-wide. We must make ourselves a compact body of American womanhood, whose purpose is nothing less than the putting of true Americanism into our social industrial and political life and the stabilizing of our country as she passes through these years of upheaval."

Says Questionnaire Stolen

"Women have swung altogether too far away from the home and they must learn that the real career is home making," said Mrs. Thomas A. Edison, who will make an address of welcome at the opening session this evening. "The knowledge which women are gaining in the outside world should be taken back and applied in the home," she continued. "I believe that if a family has a son and daughter and can only educate one the daughter should receive the education."

Mrs. Edison vigorously condemned the present-day tendencies in moving-picture production but declared that politically appointed censors were not the remedy. "We feel very badly about the subjects which are being put before the American people," she said. "But politics offer no help. I think the farther we can stay away from politics the better off we are."

Mrs. Edison stated that she "had seen Mr. Edison's questionnaire, but had not had time to attempt to answer." The publication of the questionnaire, she said, had been most unfair, and the questions had been "stolen" from Mr. Edison by those who took the examinations.

Considerable interest attaches to Mrs. Edison's presence at the convention. She is responsible for Chautauqua having been chosen as the place for the meeting. The council meeting of the federation was held at her home 31 years ago, and it was her father, Lewis Miller, who led the fight to open the Chautauqua platform to women 50 years ago. Mrs. Edison has opened for the convention the little Swiss chalet built by Mr. Miller as the first house in the Chautauqua grounds, and which was intended to be the first in a series of homes to reproduce foreign architecture as a means of educating Chautauqua visitors.

FRANCO-SPANISH TARIFF WAR ENDS

Agreement Has Been Reached and Business Is Expected to Be Resumed Immediately

By Special Cable

PARIS, June 21—The commercial negotiations between France and Spain have happily resulted in a convention which will put an end to the protracted tariff war. The trade of the two countries has suffered terribly since the quarrel began. For seven months prohibitive tariffs have existed between France and Spain with deplorable results. It has been a long and delicate task to reach an accord. Duties are reduced on over 300 articles by Spain, silk, wool, automobiles, pottery, glasswork, rubber and so forth.

France accords important advantages to the principal Spanish articles of exportation, particularly fruit. After the heavy losses it is hoped that business will be resumed immediately and that the convention will be applied in a larger spirit than that which presided over its preparation.

In a general way, the relations of France and Spain should be improved, in spite of the delicate problem of Tangiers, which is again being discussed.

The effects of the tariff war between France and Spain were felt far beyond the confines of the countries immediately concerned. Trans-Mediterranean and North African trade was seriously disorganized. Neutral trading ships which had been doing a big business between Spain and French North Africa plied with empty holds or were laid up, and this part of the Mediterranean, usually so active in the maritme commercial sense, had a bad time, and keenly lamented and resented the tariff struggle between the two nations.

Ports like Malaga, Alicante, Valencia and Almeria felt the pinch. Alicante especially had a depressing time, and the effect there was extraordinary, as this port up to the time of the rupture, was doing a big trade with Algeria, which suddenly completely suspended. One of the ships belonging to Alicante, the Mercedes, was about the busiest little craft in the Mediterranean—was quite an Alicante institution, and a valuable one—and she as well as the others was laid up through total want of cargo.

These circumstances had their general repercussions on the Labor situation and resulted in acute difficulties, leading to social and political outbursts. Naturally, under the circumstances, those so seriously affected turned around in intense irritation against the mercantile and other associations and blamed them for their apathy in not making better efforts to remedy the evil. Only the fact that the less extreme elements among Labor gained control of the situation prevented matters from reaching a very serious stage.

EFFORT TO REFLOAT INDUSTRIAL BANK IS RESUMED IN FRANCE

By Special Cable

PARIS, June 21—New efforts are being made to refloat the Banque Industrielle de Chine. The affair has dragged on since the first intimation of the coming crash for over 18 months and no solution has yet been found. At a Council of Ministers, it was decided to send instructions immediately to Peking for negotiations to be begun with the Chinese Government.

Long ago it was decided to divert sums owing under the name of the Boxer indemnity to the purposes of the bank, but nothing has been done in this direction. There is curious resistance. Definite accusations are made that certain persons desirous of the final disappearance of the bank oppose all attempts to keep it going. The names of high political personages are mentioned in connection with the affair. Today some of them come forward with a denial.

The position now is that the bank is regarded by the government as an institution to be saved for the sake of French credits in the Far East, while the directors and manager are prosecuted for serious irregularities alleged. A scheme which commends itself to a special commission of the Chamber is that which would organize another society to manage the bank. It would not supersede or displace the bank, but would carry on for it until more definite action can be taken.

ITALIAN ROYALTIES ON VISIT TO DENMARK

COPENHAGEN, June 21 (By the Associated Press) — King Victor Emmanuel of Italy and Queen Helena, arrived today for a state visit of three days to King Christian.

An airplane brought a message for King Victor from the Italian Ambassador at London. It is believed the message concerns the Mediterranean conference to be held at London immediately after the royal visit here.

E. VANDERVELDE LEAVES MOSCOW

BRUSSELS, June 21—A telegram was received here yesterday which announced that Emile Vandervelde, formerly Belgian Minister of Justice, is coming from Moscow and has arrived in Riga. He will reach Brussels on Saturday.

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Center of Street Is Made Boundary

In Upper Silesia, Germans on One Side, Poles on Other

By Special Cable

BERLIN, June 21—The occupation by German and Polish authorities of the respective portions of the disputed Upper Silesian territory was completed during last night. The entry of German troops into the districts of Kreuzburg and Oberlogan gave rise to moving scenes of joy over an event which naturally the entire population looks upon as a delivery from foreign tyranny.

The entry of the Poles into the predominating German town of Kattowitz, on the other hand, is regarded here as a great national tragedy. Hardly any flags were displayed over the houses of the town when the Polish troops with banners on which the white eagle figured, marched in. The local Polish authorities at once erased the inscription "German language, German art," which up to that time was over the main entrance to the Kattowitz Theater.

KATTOWITZ, Upper Silesia, June 21—The German authorities today began taking over from the Inter-Allied Commission the second zone of Upper Silesia, retained by Germany under the partition treaty. The Poles have completed their occupation of the first zone. The new boundary tax regulation between Germany and Poland has already gone into effect.

So closely has the boundary been drawn that in some places the residents on one side of a street are in German territory, while those on the other side are under Polish jurisdiction.

Industry hums despite the commotion of the transition period, and reports indicate that order is being maintained throughout the territory, although the Germans are gloomy enough at the loss of the territory handed over to Poland by the Allies.

CROWDS IN LONDON EXTEND A WELCOME TO PRINCE OF WALES

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, June 21—The Prince of Wales has today returned from his eastern travels and crowds of Londoners have given him a wonderful welcome. The popularity of this young man grows with each tour he makes. The one from which he comes has been carried through at some personal risk. He went at a time when the forces of order were struggling not always successfully with those of anarchy to carry an expression of friendship and good will to the Oriental peoples of the British Empire. Incidentally he also visited Japan and glanced at the bristling problems of China and Egypt.

His mission to India makes for a fuller understanding of the difficult problems of a continent as old in empire as it is young in democracy. He has carried through this mission with such pluck and good will as to create an atmosphere of kindliness under circumstances which sometimes have been extremely difficult. He has done a heavy job in the interests of the British peoples and has done it unselfishly and well. He has returned home to report progress in his work.

His reception shows that his pride in it is shared by his fellowmen.

TAKE JONESCU PASSES AWAY

ROME, June 21 (By The Associated Press)—Take Jonescu, formerly Premier of Rumania and one of the best-known of Rumanian statesmen, passed away today.

M. Jonescu, was one of the most potent influences in Rumania's entry into the war in aid of the Allies, in 1916. He represented Rumania in the assembly of the League of Nations at Geneva.



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SENATOR HAS PLAN FOR STABLE TARIFF

Frelinghuysen Amendment Would Base Tax on Difference in Conversion Costs

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 21—Opposing the present tariff making system of both Republicans and Democrats as "illogical and unscientific," Joseph S. Frelinghuysen (R.), Senator from New Jersey, a member of the Finance Committee, offered in the Senate today an amendment to the tariff bill providing machinery for "a scientific tariff" based on the differences between conversion costs in this country and abroad.

Under the terms of the amendment the Tariff Commission would be enlarged to 10 members appointed for life. Not later than December 1, 1923, the commission would report to Congress the results of investigations into conversion cost differences, and recommend the rates of duty neecsary. A fund of $1,000,000 would be provided for carrying out the extended duties of the commission.

Declaring the public mind now is "thoroughly aroused to the abuses" of the present system of tariff making, Senator Frelinghuysen emphasized that the purpose of his amendment was to take the tariff "out of politics."

"It would remove the members of the Tariff Commission from personal and party pressure by establishing a fundamental plan for fixing rates," he explained, "and it would give them the time, the money and the authority to frame such a bill as would afford actual, not merely supposed protection to American industry and American Labor."

"Business—and by business I mean all of the elements of agriculture, industry, commerce and labor—has suffered great loss during the past year while this pending tariff measure has been under consideration," Senator Frelinghuysen said. "It has been impossible during this most critical period of world reorganization for any of the elements of American business to chart a definite course, either in volume of production or in an estimate of costs or of demand. The whole economic machinery of the country waits on the tariff bill. In a few years, unless we change the present system, we will go through the same destructive experience while another Congress writes another tariff bill.

"It is a great and complex task which this Tariff Commission would face, one which would take years to complete. When the task was done, however, this nation would have added to the militant economic forces of the country a chart on which its course in competition with other nations could be correctly drawn.

LUSITANIA ISSUE IS REVIVED AGAIN

Charges of Carrying Submarines to Be Considered

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 21—From Berlin the statement, formerly put forth by Germans, that the Lusitania carried two submarines in addition to munitions and torpedoes is again being circulated. It was set forth in an interpellation in the Reichstag by the National People's Party, which asked that the German Government have representatives present at the raising of the vessel.

It is said here that this is one of the matters that will come before the Mixed Claims Commission soon to be appointed. Germany will have ample opportunity to put forward all proof in her possession regarding the details of the sinking of the Lusitania. The United States Government made its own investigation and has a report of everything that was aboard at the time of the vessel's destruction.

BERLIN, June 21 (By The Associated Press)—That the Lusitania carried two submarines, in addition to munitions and torpedoes, which it was intended to remove unseen on her arrival, is a statement made in an interpellation submitted to the Reichstag yesterday by the National People's Party, which asks whether the Government is ready to take steps to have German representatives present at the raising of the vessel. The interpellation says that the party bases the statement on reliable information.

The Lusitania sinking, the party declares, contributed toward arousing sentiment against Germany, and was used, particularly, for the purpose of drawing the United States into the conflict. Therefore, it adds, there is special interest in proving the sinking was justified by international law, "because the German Government had positive information the ship had contraband aboard."

The party demands that Germany be represented by competent observers throughout the raising of the ship and the salvaging of the cargo.

MEXICAN STRIKES TERMINATED

MEXICO CITY, June 21—An agreement between striking employees and the Mexico City Tramway Company has been reached, following the intermediation of President Obregon. The telephone workers have gradually returned to work, as well as the bakers, and the movement which crippled the capital for several days has lost its impetus.

GERMANS DEPLORE ECONOMIC STATE

Banks Declare Country's Wealth Is in Paper Marks—Difficulties Facing People

By Special Cable

BERLIN, June 21—The well-known Berlin Disconto Gesellschaft, one of Germany's biggest banks, in its annual report issued this morning adopts the line of other German financial institutions and protests with emphasis against the "legend" circulated abroad that German trade is booming, and that Germany, in short, is enjoying a period of great prosperity in contrast to the economic difficulties of other countries.

The Disconto Gesellschaft report admits that Germany certainly, on the surface, is prosperous, and that its economic condition offers a puzzle to foreign observers, but it insists that the wealth accruing consists merely of paper marks; that Germany's production is still a long way behind peace time average, and that the introduction of the eight-hour working day accounts for the fact that, whereas much unemployment prevails elsewhere, in Germany the factory owners and business houses experience the greatest difficulty in getting skilled employees.

The anxiety of German "high finance" to prove that Germany, in spite of appearances is in a bad way economically is also strikingly manifested in The Deutsche Bank's recently issued annual report, which it is understood its directors propose circulating in various languages throughout the world. The Deutsche Bank also admits a "surface prosperity," but adds that in reality the present constitutes the most mournful period in Germany's economic history. The Deutsche Bank admits further that huge fortunes are being made by individuals, but compares that fact with the economic difficulties confronting the vast mass of the population, particularly the middle class.

CASE GOES OVER UNTIL FRIDAY

Hearings in the case of John V. Dittemore against the directors of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass., seeking to annul his removal from The Christian Science Board of Directors, will be resumed Friday at 10 a. m. before Judge Frederic Dodge, as master, in the Suffolk County courthouse, according to an agreement of counsel and master reached at adjournment yesterday afternoon. Several days' postponement was asked by William G. Thompson, counsel for Mr. Dittemore, to give him an opportunity to examine certain minutes of the directors' meetings introduced in the proceedings by Walter A. Dane, of counsel for the directors.



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Commercial Museum of Philadelphia Links America With Brazil

Philadelphia, June 10
Special Correspondence

IN HIS selection of Dr. W. P. Wilson, director of the Philadelphia Commercial Museum, to represent Pennsylvania at Brazil's centennial next fall, Gov. William E. Sproul of Pennsylvania has, in the opinion of those familiar with Dr. Wilson's work, made an appointment that will redound to the credit and benefit of the United States as a whole.

The Commercial Museum not only is a unique institution that owes its origin and a great part of its growth to the inspiration of Dr. Wilson, but it functions far beyond the borders of the city where it is located. As a matter of fact, there is scarcely a spot in the Old World or the New where the influence of the Commercial Museum is not felt through its trade-promoting activities.

"It is an exceptional opportunity that is here presenting itself to American captains of industry," Dr. Wilson said in discussing the museum's plans. "Brazil is rounding out a century as a free and independent nation, and we know from our own experience what a centennial exposition means in honor of such an event.

"Brazil has participated in all expositions in the United States, and it is well known that the fine structure she built in St. Louis in which to display her magnificent exhibits was taken down at the close of the exposition, carried back to Brazil, erected in Rio de Janeiro in the center of the city and is now used as the Hall of Congress under the name of Palacio Monroe, because of Brazil's support of the Monroe Doctrine. Furthermore, at the time of the centennial exposition in Philadelphia, Brazil sent her ruler, Dom Pedro, to visit us. He was the only foreign ruler to come to the exposition.

Many Large Exhibitors

Dr. Wilson showed a list of more than a score of large American concerns that have already engaged space in the American Industrial Exhibition Building.

"No commercial or industrial exhibits will be permitted in the United States Government building," Dr. Wilson continued. "This building is to be used for the American Embassy following the close of the exposition, and it was for this purpose that the United States Congress recently voted $1,000,000. But while there will be no displays by private interests, the American Government will have many fine exhibits from Washington, and I feel that it will be of the greatest possible interest to our southern friends.

"The American Industrial Exhibition building is on the exposition annex, at the northerly end of the Avenida Rio Branco. Directly across from the American building is that of Belgium, and adjacent are those of Italy, Portugal, Spain, France, Tzecho-Slovakia and other countries. The American building has 92,000 square feet, all on one floor.

"It is an open secret that this exposition has developed into a commercial display contest of practically all the large countries of the world, to retain or regain the trade of South America. Little more need be said for American manufacturers to realize where they should stand under such circumstances."

To further the trade interests between the United States and all Latin-American countries, the Commercial Museum began nearly a year ago to make separate exhibits of each of these republics. The Brazilian section is exceptionally fine, and Dr. Wilson declares that where so comparatively few persons will be able to visit Brazil and inspect her resources at first hand, the Commercial Museum is a quite satisfactory substitute.

Many Products Shown

The new Brazilian exhibit is located close to the main entrance. It covers 6325 square feet of floor space and fills a large number of cases. It includes the well-known products of Brazil, such as rubber, rosewood, various oils, waxes, manganite and other ores, cacao and fibers. Many other products in common use, but perhaps less familiarly known to the general public, are exhibited. These include carnauba wax, Brazil nuts, paradise nuts, resin, cassava, cotton, tulip-wood, asbestos, mica and monazite sand.

Organized at the close of the Chicago Exposition in 1894, the Philadelphia Commercial Museum received large collections from more than 40 governments and dependencies exhibiting at that exposition. Since then, 400 tons of choice exhibits have been received from the Central American Exposition in Guatemala City in 1897; 500 tons of exhibits from the Paris Exposition in 1900; 15 carloads of exhibits donated by various governments exhibiting at the Buffalo Exposition, and numerous and very valuable donations from many foreign countries from the St. Louis Exposition, including many hundreds of tons from the Philippine exhibit, of which the director of the Commercial Museum was the chief officer and organizer. Many countries have sent special exhibits of timbers, minerals or other collections direct to the museum upon request.

For a quarter of a century, then, the Philadelphia Commercial Museum has been doing work preparatory to the development of foreign trade. With the coming of the World War and its aftermath the institution was ready to distribute information and aid in the survey of foreign trade opportunities. To say that there is no other institution in America like the Commercial Museum is to call attention to the peculiarly comprehensive nature of its work and to its several divergent activities, all of which, however, have as the ultimate objective the linking together of the world's peoples in commerce and industry.

Well Known Abroad

It is sometimes remarked that the Commercial Museum is better known abroad than at home. However this may be, it is a fact that the intensive campaign that centered around the two foreign commercial congresses organized by the Commercial Museum has been a mighty factor in spreading knowledge about this institution in foreign lands. The first of these congresses was held in 1897, was opened by President McKinley, and was attended by delegates invited through the State Department from all the Latin-American countries. The second was held two years later and was attended by 300 delegates from all quarters of the commercial world.

It was early discovered by those who sought to make the Commercial Museum of the highest possible value to its community, state and nation that the knowledge of the average individual on such subjects as the world's raw materials, where they are found and how they are utilized, was decidedly incomplete. A similar lack of knowledge of the world's peoples, where and how they live, has been another handicap to those entering business life. In seeking to build men better fitted to undertake and carry on the work of the world, especially that involving international business and affairs, the Commercial Museum is now making a vigorous and exceedingly comprehensive educational effort supplementary to, although entirely in co-operation with, the instituted schools.

Educational Activities

Such educational activities include the study of the Commercial Museum's elaborate and extensive series illustrating all the important products of the world and the present conditions of life and industry in the various countries. These exhibits cover three floors, each of which has 36,000 square feet of floor space. All are made interesting to the visitor by the display of models and life-size groups which show such things as the gathering and preparation of rubber, harvesting sugar cane, collecting turpentine, and other important industries.

The lectures, illustrating by motion pictures and lantern slides the conditions in foreign lands, have proved valuable features of the museum's work, and schools are daily taking advantage of these free sources of information. These lectures, delivered by competent authorities, cover a wide range, and the subjects are frequently chosen as a result of conferences with the teachers of the visiting classes. Special lectures are given to teachers and others, according to their special requirements. Just now the lectures concern themselves to a considerable extent with Brazil and her people and resources. Pictures are shown indicating both what Brazil has to sell and what she requires of foreign products and manufactures. An average of 100,000 school children attend these lectures annually. Throughout the winter months popular lectures on Saturday afternoons attract large audiences from among the general public.

An interesting feature of the educational work is that any public schoolteacher in Pennsylvania may borrow a set of 70 colored lantern slides, with a typewritten lecture. If the school has no lantern the museum lends a stereopticon and a screen. This free service has put illustrated lectures not only in the cities and towns of the State, but in scores of little schools situated in remote mountain sections, where "movies" are unknown and where illustrated lectures have never been given before. To those Pennsylvania schools that have projecting machines the museum loans motion-picture films.

Lessons Illustrated

Thousands of schools in the State of Pennsylvania illustrate the daily lesson by means of specimens furnished by the Commercial Museum. In every one of these schools there is a cabinet which contains several hundred samples of the most important commercial products of the world. This provides the best kind of visual instruction along the lines of commerce and industry. A special cabinet has been prepared to illustrate textile fibers, and this is of particular value to classes in domestic science. This work is a most progressive factor in commercial education in the United States.

The Commercial Museum has built up a library which is among the foremost of its kind and which from a few hundred volumes in 1896 has increased with each year until it now counts close to 50,000 books and 80,000 pamphlets. As a commercial library it has few equals in America or any other country. The classes of books which constitute its strong points are official statistics of imports and exports, tariffs, directories and works on the commercial laws, industries and the trade of the world. The annual commercial statistics of more than 100 governments are received as soon as issued. These are supplemented by the quarterly or monthly publications of the principal countries, as they indicate the course of trade before the annual volumes are available.

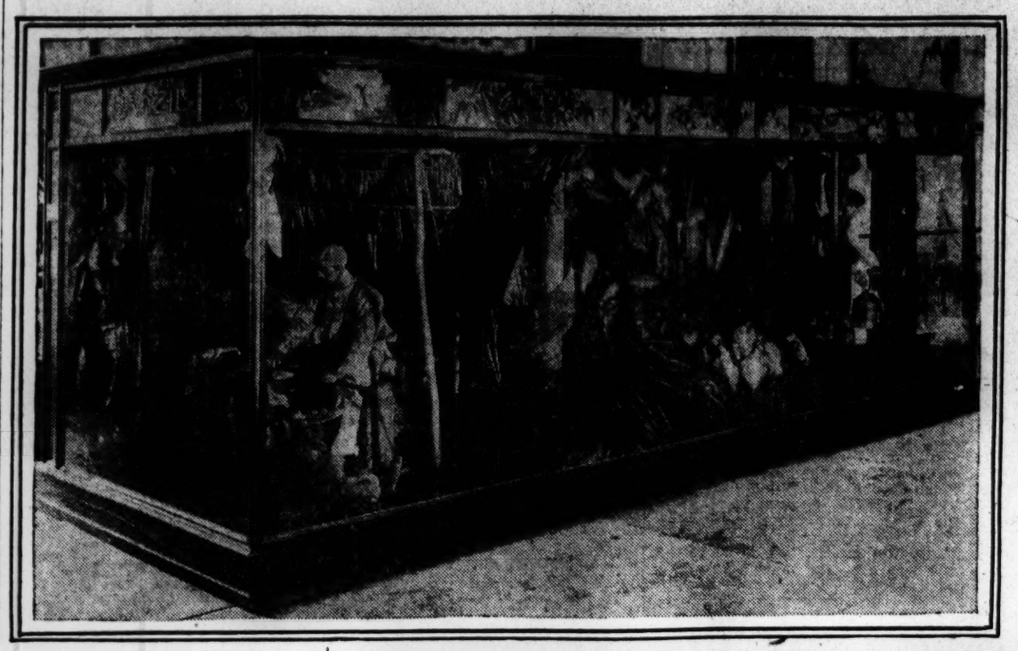
The Foreign Trade Bureau

Perhaps the foreign trade bureau of the Commercial Museum is that department of the whole which has proved of the greatest practical service since the organization of the institution. Its connections extend to every part of the world. It supplies information on foreign trade opportunities, business conditions, standing of foreign buyers, shipping rates and routes, tariffs, commercial travelers' licenses and taxes and trade-marks and patent regulations of foreign countries. The bureau also publishes the Weekly Export Bulletin, containing news of foreign trade for the American exporter, and English and Spanish editions of Commercial America, which is a monthly circulating among foreign buyers.

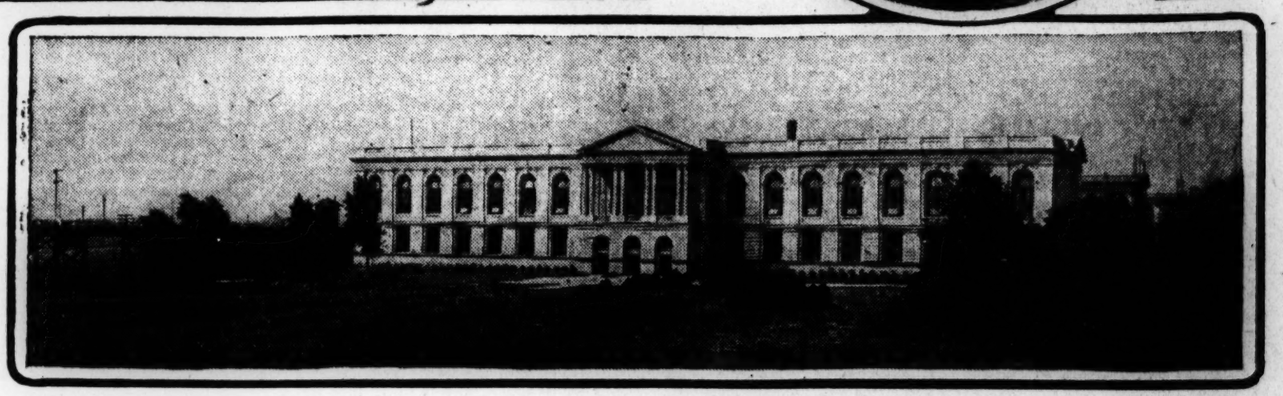
The translation department of the foreign trade bureau is equipped with a staff that not only is fully familiar with the different languages, but is also acquainted with the technical terms and commercial expressions so essential to this class of work and frequently so puzzling to the uninitiated.

Dr. Wilson talked interestingly of the resources of Brazil:

"While interest may naturally center in Rio de Janeiro and what it has to offer, the country is so rich in natural resources that it requires much more than a casual investigation to get at the actual wealth of the republic. Brazil may be divided roughly into three sections, the Amazon in the northwest, the great elevated plateau occupying the central section and extending almost to the ocean, and the narrow strip of lowlands along the coast. There are sections resembling greatly the cotton regions of the United States. The Rio de Janeiro section has every characteristic of the states of Tennessee, Kentucky and Virginia. The Matto Grosso territory, which is twice as large as Texas, is excellent for cattle raising. The ports of Brazil are of great importance to both the domestic and the foreign trade of the country. The chief port on the Rio Negro, a tributary of the Amazon, is Manaos, 900 miles almost directly west of Para. Para is situated about 100 miles from the mouth of the Para River, one of the mouths of the Amazon. This city is the shipping point for the great rubber districts of the Amazon basin. Pernambuco is the capital of the state of that name and located nearly on the extreme eastern coast of Brazil, 1120 miles north of Rio de Janeiro. It is the distributing point for the large sugar planting section. About 400 miles south of Pernambuco lies Bahia. Other important ports are Santos, the port for Sao Paulo; Paranagua, on the Paranagua Bay, and Porto Alegre, the capital of the State of Rio Grande do Sul."







Photographs reproduced by permission of the Philadelphia Commercial Museum

Upper Left—A Brazil Exhibit in the Philadelphia Commercial Museum, Showing Figures of Indians Gathering Rubber in the Brazilian Jungle. At Right—Dr. W. P. Wilson, Originator and Director of the Philadelphia Museum. Below—General View of the Buildings of the Museum

New Zealand Breakfast Hour Set By Ticking of Clock at Bordeaux

Distance Record for Wireless Signal Provides South Pacific With Exact Greenwich Time

WELLINGTON, N. Z., April 18 (Special Correspondence)—Since the middle of March the New Zealand government astronomer has had to adjust his breakfast hour to the ticking of a clock at Bordeaux, France. Under an international agreement exact Greenwich time is flashed from the great wireless station at Bordeaux at 8:30 o'clock each evening. New Zealand time is 11 hours ahead of French time, so that the signal reaches New Zealand at 7:30 o'clock in the morning. It is the task of Dr. C. E. Adams, government astronomer, to take the time, make any correction that may be necessary in the official clocks and then broadcast Greenwich time for the use of anybody in the South Pacific who may require it.

Wellington lies in a cup of the hills. High on a ridge overlooking the city and the harbor are the towers of one of the big government wireless stations, but the busy operators there are not required to listen for the time. The observatory on a lower ridge of the hills has its own aerials and receiving set, and there the time signals are taken.

Wellington and Bordeaux are just about as far apart as the dimensions of the world will permit them to get. But as the government astronomer "tunes out" the chatter that comes to him from Australia and America, Germany and Japan and Africa, the tick of the Bordeaux clock gradually comes clear to the ear. Three hundred ticks are given, so that all the nations may adjust their clocks to the true— stellar—time.

These signals from France to New Zealand are probably the record long-distance achievement of wireless telegraphy. More important than the making of any record is the assistance that the signals give to the mariners in the South Pacific. Greenwich time is the basis of navigation, and many a ship has experienced difficulty, due to uncertainty as to its chronometers' accuracy after a voyage extending over many weeks. But now the New Zealand stations can tick off the time for the information of all ships within hearing and so place navigation on the most secure possible basis.

INDIAN INDUSTRIES PLAY SMALL PART

Only One-Third of One Per Cent of Population Are So Engaged

CALCUTTA, April 25 (Special Correspondence) — The Department of Statistics have published some very interesting details of the geographical location of some of the principal industries in India and the amount of labor involved in each. It appears that not more than 1,367,312 persons were engaged in industry, of which the biggest proportion, 432,515, came from Bengal. Bombay comes second, with 312,741 employees. But in the cotton spinning and weaving mills, Bombay has the biggest single industry in the country. Cotton employs 307,000 operatives, and 210,000 of these are in the Bombay residency.

The jute trade is the second biggest in India, employing 276,000 workers. All except four small mills are to be found in Bengal. The same province takes a long lead in engineering workshops (including electrical engineering workshops, iron and brass foundries, shipbuilding works). The great majority of rice mills giving employment to 35,388 persons are to be found in Burma, which is followed at a long interval by Madras and Bengal. Tanneries and leather works are divided between the United Provinces (where there is an active Department of Industries) and Madras.

The statement excludes indigo and other plantations, and mines worked under the Indian Mines Act. It shows what an infinitesimal portion of India is at present engaged in industry in the strict sense of the term—not more than 1-3 of 1 per cent. Fully 85 per cent are engaged in agriculture. Industrially considered provinces rank as follows in importance; Bengal, Bombay, Madras, Burma, Bihar and Orissa, United Provinces, Central Provinces and the Punjab.

GOLD OUTPUT TAKES SLUMP IN TRANSVAAL

JOHANNESBURG, Transvaal, May 15 (Special Correspondence)—The Chamber of Mines reports the total gold output of the Transvaal for three months ending March 31 as 639,738 fine ounces. Of this amount 594,788 fine ounces were produced in Witwatersrand and 44,950 fine ounces outside.

No value is given owing to the difficulty of arriving at an average price for the gold produced during the period.

The entire output for the three months is between 70,000 and 80,000 ounces less than the average for a normal month.

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PHYSICIAN WARNS OF MEDICAL LAWS

Profession Called On to Protect Public From Perils of "Socialized" Medicine

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, June 20 — Warning against state legislation seeking a paternal and excessive control over medical and surgical practice was sounded here last night by Dr. Roy Upham, of Brooklyn, N. Y., in his presidential address before the American Institute of Homeopathy.

"We must keep the medical profession from deteriorating into a body of appointed medical and surgical mechanics and this by educating the laity to the evil of legislation which may be harmful, not because it would be inimical to the physicians' interests, but that such legislation would be harmful to the best interests of the general public," he said.

Unwise Methods Need Watching

"The medical profession should strive to guard its members and the public against the introduction of unwise practice methods, thus guarding against dangerous legislation which would work to injure the public."

Dr. Upham criticized "group" practice which has come into vogue recently, whereby a number of specialists organize themselves into a group and examine the patient separately, each practitioner applying himself to his specialty. He advocated establishment of a committee to further the fight against socialistic medicine. This recommendation was made in the course of Dr. Upham's presidential report, in which he said:

"We must not lose sight of the fact, in reviewing our own particular problems, that we are a great national organization and that we have no inconsiderable influence in shaping the destinies of things medical in the whole of the United States.

Data Should Be Assembled

"There should be a special committee appointed upon which should devolve the duty of studying all measures which partake of socialistic medicine. It would be advisable to have a bureau organized to collect data covering the campaigns which have been successfully waged against such measures as compulsory health insurance, and this data could be placed at the disposal of state organizations threatened with similar legislation. This same committee could further its scope of usefulness by an educational campaign, national in character, to enlighten the public as to the evil influence behind socialistic medical laws.

"We should not wait until measures of this nature are presented to our national Congress, but should mold public opinion to oppose such legislation to the end that nothing detrimental to the welfare of the public health and the interests of the physician should find a place on the statute books."

TEACHERS' UNION GATHERS NUMBERS

Despite Critical Year Has Heavy Treasury

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, May 23—The year which forms the subject of the recent annual report of the National Union of Teachers has been the most critical one of the 52 which go to form its history; but at the close of no year has the union stood more firm, united, and successful. It is the largest professional organization in the United Kingdom and its numbers have again shown an increase, now reaching 115,000. Its funds stand, for the first time, at the total of £250,000. Its membership largely is composed of the certificated teachers in the primary schools, but it includes also uncertificated teachers and a sprinkling of secondary school and technical school teachers. At the beginning of 1922 the arrangements whereby the London Teachers Association becomes the London County Association of the union became effective. The executive reports this with satisfaction, believing that both the London Teachers Association and the union thereby have been strengthened, and that their mutual work for the cause of education and the profession has been fortified.

The difficulties that have faced the union during the past two or three years have been due to disagreements in the profession, and circumstances adverse to education generally. The chief cause of disagreement is the question of the relative salaries of men and women. The union has inscribed "Equal Pay" on its banner, but it has not been able to induce education authorities so to act. This condition has resulted in the secession of a number of men who do not agree with equal pay on the ground that it makes no allowance for the married man's dependents; and at the same time a certain unmber of women teachers have left the union because of its failure to obtain equal pay.

The other set of hostile circumstances are those connected with the economy campaign. The union has had a hard fight to preserve intact the scales of salaries formulated by the Burnham committee for primary schools. It has had the help of the authorities' panel in this matter, but has incurred the active hostility of certain sections of the public. Success, however, has attended its efforts in this sphere, and the union has been strengthened thereby. In addition it has organized and assisted other bodies to organize public meetings in defense of education generally.

EDINBURGH STUDENTS HOLD LEAGUE SESSION

EDINBURGH, May 19 (Special Correspondence)—An international gathering framed on the lines of the Assembly of the League of Nations at Geneva took place at Edinburgh University recently, marking an interesting development in the student life. There were 22 nations represented, and mostly by national students attending the university, for Edinburgh attracts men, and in many cases, women, too, from all quarters of the globe.

A delegate from China carried a motion against the Genoa Conference by 18 votes to 17, in spite of the opposition of the British representatives. The Assembly unanimously decided to grant Germany the status of membership, and a German delegation was received after a motion had been passed that its speakers be heard. A French delegate desired to have safeguards from Germany against the spread of Communism, but the President of the Assembly remarked that the delegation might not feel itself empowered to speak for the German Government on that point. The meeting, which was conducted with considerable mock dignity, as well as much seriousness, was held under the auspices of the University Branch of the League of Nations Union.

MINISTER WARNS OF NEW TORYISM

Sir Thomas Henley Sees Danger to Australian Democracy

SYDNEY, New South Wales, May 8 (Special Correspondence) — Sir Thomas Henley, Minister for Works in the new Government, has come out in a very straightforward way in defence of the liberty of the subject. He points out that democracy is based upon it, and that when it is destroyed government is no longer "by the people", but, by whomsoever exercised, whether by legally appointed tribunals, or by individual despots, it becomes an autocratic tyranny.

Sir Thomas is also Minister for Government enterprises. He has already made arrangements for disposing of the Government brick and cement works to private operators, and it is expected he will deal similarly with others.

In a speech before the Millions Club, Sir Thomas said that in practice in Australia democracy has failed to guarantee to the individual that liberty and opportunity for the expansion of his ability, and the full regard for his effort which in a democratic community he is entitled to expect. He quoted the following dictum of the Chief Judge of the Federal Arbitration Court (Mr. Justice Higgins):

"The Chief Justice of the Federal Arbitration Court laid down in the earlier stages of his career, and none of the state courts, as far as we know, have ever contradicted that statement, that if an industry could not conform to the wages and conditions laid down by the courts, then that industry must die."

Sir Thomas proceeded: "What we have been pleased to call democratic legislation has produced 'a new toryism' of the autocratic type. Responsible government has melted away under the heel of class-conscious tyrants 'who toil not, neither do they spin,' but who maintain their power by levying heavy taxes upon those under them.

"Instead of Parliament in control of the great things that matter in the trade and industry of the country we have set up an industrial bureaucracy, and by regulative awards and a multiplication of regulative agents we have placed industry and all engaged in it in strait-jackets.

"By uncommon laws and common rules the liberty of the individual has been sacrificed. The democratic right of every citizen to rise by his own labor is denied; he must work on a dead level; the incentive to excel is destroyed because in the general run the good-for-nothings, or the less ambitions receive the same reward as do their more energetic mates."

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Bird's-eye View of Mining Town in Kentucky, Where Collieries Are Operated on Co-operative Basis

Engineers Brotherhood Operates Four Mines on Cooperative Basis

New York, June 14
Sepcial Correspondence

THE Coal River Collieries, a $2,000,000 company owned by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, operating mines on a co-operative basis in Boone County, West Va., and in territory near Prestonburg, Ky., is attracting the attention of union labor here and abroad. Warren S. Stone, chief of the Brotherhood, is chairman of the board of directors of the mining corporation.

"The motive back of this venture," said William J. Orr, special organizer of the Brotherhood, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, "is to prove that better and cheaper coal can be mined, giving the worker a fair wage and at the same time furnishing the shareholders an equitable return. Furthermore, in our mines labor is lightened at every possible point by the installation of modern mining machinery.

"The engineers," continued Mr. Orr "are awake to the fact that model living conditions, ample wages and machinery to aid in the arduous task of mining will appeal to the highest type of men, who in turn will produce willingly the maximum amount of coal. Therefore our company has laid out plans for the development of ideal mining villages, with handsome homes, schools, churches, stores, amusement buildings, water and all necessary facilities for comfortable living.

"The village around the first mine opened in Kentucky has been named Paradise by the miners living there. It is located in a broad, green valley, with undulating, heavily timbered hills on either side. The trim rows of houses built by the company are well kept. No cattle or pigs are allowed to roam the streets in Paradise and the porches of the cozy homes are screened for the summer.

"The four great mines owned at present by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers," observed Mr. Orr, "will stand as a monument to the vision, initiative and courage of the leaders of the organization, in attempting to solve the coal problem by the same fraternal consideration, regard for human values and sound business judgment which has marked their administration of other important undertakings.

"The engineers are not only going into the business of mining coal; they are also planning the establishment of retail yards in large cities to sell their product at reasonable prices to railwaymen and other workers. Locomotive engineers and their friends are organizing these auxiliary yards in Ohio and Michigan and have placed contracts with the collieries for delivery direct from the mines to the consumers.

"To indicate why we are so confident of the successful operation of these mines, I feel it is proper to point to some of the past accomplishments of the engineers. When almost every other labor organization said it could not be done, the Brotherhood put up an imposing 14-story office building in Cleveland, which is now worth about $3,000,000, debt free, and is paying a substantial dividend. A year and a half ago the first co-operative national bank in the United States, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers Co-operative National Bank, was established, the resources of which have grown in this time from $653,000 to more than $15,000,000. Three months ago the officers of the Brotherhood announced the organization of a $1,000,000 investment company as an auxiliary to the bank, and this too has gone through with the usual expedition and success."

NAVAL CUTS HIT BRITISH TOWNS

Engineers Tackle Serious Problem of Unemployment

PORTSMOUTH, Eng., May 23 (Special Correspondence)—The annual meeting of the National Conference of Engineers and Shipbuilders which met at the town hall, Portsmouth, held a special session to deal with the menacing problems of lockouts and strikes. Mr. Alexander Wilkie, chairman, said that the Washington Conference would be the means of wiping out a number of towns and small shipbuilding centers in the south of England. The drastic naval cuts would have the effect of crippling the shipbuilding industry in great towns like Portsmouth and Plymouth and would also affect the small places.

The nation must face the unemployed problem of these towns, he said. Portsmouth had been the home of the navy for centuries and now, owing to the arts of peace and the new spirit of international relations, there were 9000 unemployed.

Mr. Wilkie appealed to the higher reason in all international matters, when the great mass of people in the world began to think in terms of love and justice, he said, and began to recognize that the only hope for mankind was real co-operation of all the nations in trade and commerce, and, further, that the new world for mankind could not come by way of national hatred, only then would the problems of industry like the plight of Portsmouth and Plymouth be successfully solved.

HISTORIAN GETS APPOINTMENT

LEEDS, May 23 (Special Correspondence)—Alexander Hamilton Thompson, reader in medieval history in the University of Durham (Armstrong College) has been appointed reader in medieval history in the University of Leeds. He has made a special study of the ecclesiastical antiquities of Yorkshire. Last winter he gave at the university a course of illustrated lectures on Gothic architecture. He has edited the Archæological Journal since 1919 and is secretary of the Surtees Society.

ILLINOIS ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE WILL WORK ALONG TWO LINES

Its Programs, One Legislative, the Other of Organization, Will Insure Strong Support for Dry Law

CHICAGO, Ill., June 16 (Special Correspondence)—By carrying out two programs, one legislative, the other of organization, the Illinois Anti-Saloon League is working for the strict enforcement of Federal and State prohibition laws.

Recently, a legislative program for 1923 was formulated as follows:—

As a defensive program we shall oppose the repeal of any of the sections of the Illinois Prohibition Act, and the passing of any resolutions or legislation favoring the so-called beer and light wine program which is an effort to bring back the old traffic.

As an aggressive program we shall favor these three propositions:

1. The enactment of such amendments as are necessary to strengthen the Illinois Prohibition Act.

2. An appropriation for the Attorney-General to take care of what legal work should be done in the way of enforcement and whatever investigation is necessary in relation to these legal cases. The Fergus case places certain legal work exclusively in the hands of the Attorney-General and it is because of this fact that this appropriation is necessary.

Commissioner Bill Favored

3. We shall favor an Illinois prohibition commissioner bill similar to the one passed in Ohio. Michigan, Wisconsin and many other states have commissioner bills. The commissioner bill in Ohio has brought into the treasury $600,000, three times its cost to the State.

F. Scott McBride, state superintendent of the League, explained the necessity for these meeasures. He said:

"Just what amendments to our state enforcement law may be necessary we shall not know until shortly before the 1923 session of the Legislature. The constitutionality of many points in our law is in close question. We shall try to amend the law to set these points beyond question if legal actions in the meantime make it necessary."

Mr. McBride explained that the whole campaign for enforcement in Illinois centers upon "inducing responsible officials to keep their oaths of office." This must be done, he said, by molding public sentiment. To effect this, the league for the last nine months had been building up county organizations, these to consist of one man and one woman in every precinct, who in turn will select a central committee of nine, he declared.

Officials Need Assistance

"Their business is to help willing officials to get the best possible results and to make unwilling ones do their duty," he continued. "They are not detective agencies to prosecute individual cases, but rather citizens' groups to ascertain conditions upon which officials can work. Local officials alone cannot enforce the law. State officials, even if directed by a commissioner, cannot stop 'moonshining' and 'bootlegging.' Federal officials can't do the whole job. All must co-operate, and must have the co-operation of the citizenry. It is to supply this last that our organizations have been established."

Eighty such groups had been organized in the 102 counties of the State in the last nine months, Mr. McBride reported. This plan, first used in Illinois, was adopted for the entire Nation at the national conference on prohibition enforcement in Washington, last December. An adaptation of this plan for Chicago and other large cities is contemplated, Mr. McBride said.

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"PEOPLE'S LOBBY" IS SOURCE OF MUCH CONGRESSIONAL LORE

Research Organization Provides Quantity of Data Intimating Scholastic Attainments of Debaters

WASHINGTON, June 21 (Special)—Readers of the Congressional Record frequently are impressed with the amount of knowledge some representatives and senators display concerning intricate matters which come up for debate in connection with legislation. Even the ordinary newspaper reports of the proceedings of Congress indicate a few members who appear to have attained a degree of omniscience which makes them outstanding figures. So much factual information, indeed, is to be found in the debates in the Senate and the House, that even a people little given to reflection, would have no excuse for ignorance relative to the fundamental issues connected with the social, economic and political development of the nation, if the American press generally reported the proceedings of Congress as fully as the English journals do.

Not all Senators and Representatives display this remarkable comprehension of multitudinous subjects. The majority do not. That fact would seem to indicate that those who do are possessed of an acumen greater than that of ordinary men or else that they have sources of information which are not generally accessible. The former assumption can be dismissed as untenable, and the latter is true only to the extent that some members use information which is available for all and others do not. There are three agencies at the command of every member of the Senate and the House through which they may orient themselves concerning the vital issues with which they are called upon to deal.

The "People's Lobby"

These sources are: The Library of Congress, the special pleaders for those who are seeking to advantage themselves through specific legislation and a quasi-public body which presumes to act as a clearing house of information in the interest of the general public, on pending legislative matters. It is the latter which has a direct bearing upon the progressive trend in political affairs.

The People's Legislative Service is really a "people's lobby." Its purpose is to mold legislation for the general welfare in accordance with the ideas of those who direct its policies. The first essential, therefore, is to know who are the directors of its policies. The executive committee is composed of Robert M. LaFollette (R.), Senator from Wisconsin, chairman; George Huddleston (D.), Representative from Alabama, vice-chairman; William H. Johnston, secretary-treasurer, and W. G. Lee, W. S. Stone, Mabel C. Costigan, and George P. Hampton. On the finance committee are Samuel Untermyer, John F. Sinclair, and W. Jett Lauck. The director in active charge of the work of compiling and arranging information is Basil M. Manly, former director of research and investigation of the United States Commission on Industrial Relations, and joint chairman of the National War Labor Board. Besides there is a national council, an advisory body, having approximately 90 members, including United States senators and representatives, judges of United States courts, heads of farmer, labor, sociological, and religious organizations, and many editors, publicists, economists, lawyers, and other individuals of note.

Progressive Influence Felt

The People's Legislative Service is a people's lobby for progressive legislation, supported by voluntary contributions from those who sympathize with its purpose and aspirations. It has been in existence a year and a half. Its reports indicate that it has had some influence on legislation in the current Congress, and in view of the probability that the Progressives will have a much greater numerical strength in the next Congress, the chances are that its activities will carry even more weight when the new body convenes.

During the first and second sessions of the sixty-seventh Congress the People's Legislative Service has compiled data on a good many important subjects that have been under discussion. This information has been available to every member of Congress who wished it and to the members of the organization. Much of it has been given to the press. It is one of the functions of the organization to provide whatever information is available on legislative matters. Unfortunately there are only a few Senators and Representatives who care to avail themselves of this or any other source of information. They prefer to be instructed by their party leaders on how they should vote for any bill rather than make a factual study of its provisions and purposes. Others are content to accept the data supplied to them voluntarily by the "special leaders" rather than ask the People's Legislative Service for a report or to get from the Library of Congress the facts which will enable them to make an individual study of the subject.

Supplied Tax Bill Data

When the tax bill was reported to the House the service made a searching study to ascertain what the effect of the changes in the existing tax law would be. This data was not in shape to be used until the bill came up in the Senate. There it was employed by several senators as a basis for criticizing various features of the bill, and Mr. Manly claims that it was this information which enabled these senators to bring about many important modifications before final passage of the bill. One feature of the bill, exempting individuals and corporations engaged in foreign trade from any tax on their profits, it is claimed, was rejected by the Senate and the conference committee by reason of arguments made by senators, based on information supplied by the Service. The Railroad Refunding Bill, which passed the House, also was made the subject of a report by the Service, and here again it is claimed that this measure has been indefinitely postponed by the Senate as the result of its exposures.

When an effort was made recently to obtain a modification of the consent decree which divested the meat packers of their interests in other lines of business outside their main industry, the service again exerted its influence to oppose that proposition, taking the ground that the changes which the packers desired would enable them to monopolize the wholesale grocery business and the sale of other food products. The same organization interested itself in obtaining modification of the original bill for the refunding of the foreign debt. It claimed that by the provisions of that bill the Secretary of the Treasury would gain arbitrary powers. The bill was modified so as to provide for a refunding commission and requires the consent of Congress before its recommendations can be carried out.

The proposed sales tax, immigration, workmen's compensation laws, the attempts to repeal section 10 of the Clayton act, appropriations for the Federal Trade Commission, anti-sedition and anti-strike bills are among some of the other subjects which the service has studied and reported on during the last year. In some instances, it is claimed, bills said to be adverse to the general welfare have been blocked and in other cases beneficial modifications of the original bills have been presented through its activities.

Obtaining Railroad Data

Anticipating a recrudescence of progressivism in the next Congress the executive committee and Mr. Manly have decided it will be a good time to revive the railroad problem. Smith W. Brookhart, who won the Republican senatorial nomination in Iowa, made his campaign largely as an opponent of the Esch-Cummins railroad act. That same opposition has crept into senatorial and representative campaigns in other states, especially in agricultural sections. Labor and farm organizations have declared against it almost unanimously since its enactment. During the next six months the people's legislative service intends to make a compilation of data to be used as the basis for drafting a new law governing railroads.

The People's Legislative Service does not relish the term lobby as applied to it, and there is certainly no connection between that organization and the odium that has come to be applied to the term lobbyist. But it is seeking to influence legislation for what it believes to be the general good of the public, and in its declaration of purpose it says:

"The People's Legislative Service will not speak in the name of any affiliated individuals or organization, but will direct its efforts to increasing the effectiveness of those senators and representatives who are battling for the public interest. Bad legislation is due chiefly to lack of information on the part of members of Congress and the public, to jokers hidden away in bills or to obscure passages attributable to clumsy drafting. . . . Selfish interests are organized and ever diligent in pressing their arguments in favor of measures in which they are concerned. It is the purpose . . . to remedy these evils by providing members of Congress and others concerned with full information as to pending measures, by pointing out faulty provisions, obvious and secret, and by presenting the facts in support of measures designed for the public welfare."

G. T. O.

POINTS SETTLED IN OIL DISCUSSION

Mexican Finance Minister Reports Satisfaction at Progress

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 21—Satisfactory progress in the negotiations between the heads of five big American oil companies operating in Mexico and representatives of the Mexican Government, including Alfredo de la Huerta, Minister of Finance, was reported at the conclusion of the initial session.

Mr. de la Huerta said that the session had been a very cordial one, and that many points had been agreed upon. He said he did not consider this an opportune time to disclose the nature of the points discussed. Officials of the oil companies also declined to comment.

Because of the international aspects, Mr. de la Huerta declined to comment on the report from Mexico City that President Harding had invited him to call at the White House. He added that he was not in this country to discuss political affairs.

The conferences were resumed today.

CUBA'S BUDGET CUT PLEASES WASHINGTON

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 21—Information from Cuba is of a gratifying nature and it is believed here that the crisis which has been watched carefully by this country is passing. The personnel of the new Cabinet is such as to encourage the belief that the Cubans will be able to handle the situation without outside interference. In particular the report that the budget has been reduced to $54,500,000 is considered favorable. That is almost $11,000,000 below last year's budget and it is thought that it may be scaled still lower.

Economy is one of the essentials insisted upon by Gen. Enoch H. Crowder, who has been endeavoring to assist the Cubans in working out a program that would save them from financial ruin. In addition to bringing down the budget, it is pointed out that other reforms can be adopted with advantage.

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NEW METAL MAY SUPPLANT STEEL

Will Be Lighter and Non-Corrosive, Says Engineer

NEW YORK, June 19 (Special)—Everything now fashioned from steel will be made of common clay in a few years, according to John S. Unger, research engineer of the Carnegie Steel Company. Within a quarter of a century, he predicts, a combination of silicon, aluminium and iron, the three constituents of common clay, will replace steel for hundreds of uses, including skyscrapers, ships and locomotives.

Buildings like the Woolworth in this city will be run up, when this neo-steel is perfected, with skeletons not much heavier than bamboo, according to Mr. Unger, and the application of the substance to warfare would be unlimited, he declares. For the infantrymen, for the artillery, and for the dirigibles a new field would be opened up because of the lightness of the new metal.

Silicon is one-fourth as heavy as iron. Mixed with iron, silicon and aluminium, whose lightness is well known, would, after chemical treatment, form an alloy, which could be used in cables or beams as steel is used now. Besides having the advantage of lightness, this metal would be non-corrosive.

Difficulty in reducing silicon and aluminium from their oxides is a big drawback now in the development of this metal, but the increasing use of steel will make necessary the finding of some substitute in unlimited quantities, the research engineer said. The whole steel industry, he holds, would be turned upside down by the perfection of the neo-steel. One of the notable changes would be the disappearance of the big monoliths, the great stacks of blast furnaces. The price of oxygen, it is expected, will have been reduced so that it can be used to speed combustion, allowing ore to be fed into furnaces 25 feet in height, in a continual stream.

STONE WILL MARK GEN. CLARK'S HOME

Conquest of Northwest to Be Celebrated

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 15 (Special Correspondence)—The conquest of the northwest by the white man will be commemorated by a marker of stone to be placed on the site of George Rogers Clark's cabin home, situated on the outskirts of what now is known as Clarksville, Ind., on June 24. The home, which he occupied for several years, overlooks the lower falls of the Ohio River. Dedication of the marker will be under the auspices of the Daughters and Sons of the American Revolution and the Indiana Historical Society. Officials of the three organizations will speak at the dedication.

June 24 marks the one hundred and forty-third anniversary of the day on which General Clark set forth from the falls of the Ohio with 200 men on an expedition which resulted in the conquest of the northwest. Clarksville was established in 1783 by a group of 19 settlers who came down to that point from Pennsylvania on a flatboat. General Clark selected a site at the upper end of the town as his home.

General Clark was possessor of the land at Clarksville by reason of two grants, one from the State of Virginia and the other from the Plankashaw Indians. The location of his cabin was known as "General's Point." For several years after his retirement General Clark lived a lonely life, being visited only by occasional hunting parties.

FIGHT ON TAXICAB LAW BEGUN

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 21—Suit has been brought in the United States District Court by William Henry Packard against Joab H. Banton, district attorney, and Charles D. Newton, State Attorney-General, asking that they show cause why the new taxicab law passed April 13 should not be declared unconstitutional. This law goes into effect July 1 and requires all taxicab owners to provide an indemnifying bond of $2500 for each vehicle operated.

BONUS LEGISLATION RUNS RISK OF VETO

President Said Still to Insist Any Bill Passed Shall Carry a Revenue Provision

WASHINGTON, June 21—Despite the pledge of the Senate to make the soldiers' bonus legislation the unfinished business immediately following passage of the tariff measure, President Harding's indirect threat to veto any bonus bill which does not conform to his own ideas of financing still holds good.

The President has let it be known that his position on the bonus today is exactly the same as that outlined in his letter to Joseph W. Fordney, chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, which, however, the House ignored completely in passing the legislation.

In view of questions which Senate Republican leaders are propounding, particularly those in charge of the bonus bill, this reassertion of the President's unchanging attitude with respect to the manner in which the bonus would be acceptable to him seems to remove any idea that Mr. Harding might have changed his attitude.

Bonus advocates now are directly concerned with whether the President would carry out his veto threat, if the measure should be passed just before the November elections. Some who have watched closely his unfaltering attitude believe he would use his veto power to block the bill even at the last moment, should Congress send it to him minus a provision for raising the necessary revenue. Others, notably Porter J. McCumber (R.), Senator from North Dakota, chairman of the Finance Committee, believe the President would sign the bill anyway. Mr. McCumber does not state why he holds to this belief, while, in answer to such statements in the Senate, the President reiterates that his opposition to the character of bonus legislation now under consideration is unalterable.

Despite Mr. Harding's attitude, the belief is growing in Congress that he will not refuse to sign the bonus bill if it is passed by anything like a two-thirds vote. Whatever may be back of the President's mind, he has Congress guessing.

SCHOOL HYGIENE BUREAU OPPOSED

Illinois Town Establishes Body Over Education Board's Head

ROCKFORD, Ill., June 18 (Special Correspondence)—Ignoring objections advanced by its president, Roy F. Hall, the Rockford Board of Education has authorized a public school department of hygiene, including a dentist, a psychologist and five nurses. Mr. Hall took exception to a charge that his objection was based upon "religious belief and prejudices," and then advanced the following reasons for his opposition to the department of hygiene:

1. That it creates a department to teach children absolute subservience to a class.
2. That it teaches them to rely upon those who cannot help them.
3. That it destroys force and strength they ought to have to resist disease themselves.
4. That the nurses invade homes in which they have no right to go.
5. That their teaching implants fear in the hearts of children that they will carry all their lives when they should be taught not to be afraid.

Mr. Hall expressed the hope also that the board would consider his arguments and not to spend money upon a department that would accomplish so little.

"I am of the same opinion," agreed J. A. Bowman, a member of the board. "A child should be taught to take care of himself and not to rely upon nurses and doctors. The idea that whenever anyone feels ill they should send for a doctor or a nurse is a bad one."

SOUTH'S IDEALISM THEME OF REUNION

Jefferson Davis Eulogized and Mr. Lodge Criticized

RICHMOND, Va., June 21—Eulogies of Jefferson Davis, President of the Southern Confederacy, and of Woodrow Wilson, and a reference to Henry Cabot Lodge (R.), Senator from Massachusetts, as the opponent of whatever the south is for, marked addresses yesterday before the opening session of the United Confederate Veterans' Thirty-Second Reunion.

Pat Harrison (D.), Senator from Mississippi, praising the courage of the men who followed the Stars and Bars, declared that if success had come to the southern cause, "a grateful Nation today would be paying just tribute to the manly virtues and splendid character" of Jefferson Davis.

Dr. Douglas S. Freeman, reunion orator, declaring that the idealism which the south stands for was the same idealism which prompted the south to support the League of Nations, exclaimed that "whatever Henry Cabot Lodge is against, the south is more than apt to be for."

Addresses of welcome by C. Lee Trinkle, Governor of Virginia, and George Ainslie, Mayor of Richmond, stressed what they said was "the Christian leadership" of the men who fought in the war between the states.

MR. JOHNSON RIDES ON BRITISH SHIP

American "Bootleg" Scows Not Safe, He Says

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 21—William E. (Pussyfoot) Johnson, Anti-Saloon League campaigner, who starts for Europe tomorrow, gave out the following statement here:

"On Thursday, I sail for Liverpool on the British steamship Scythia. I will not ride on American bootleg scows. I don't regard such ships as being safe to travel on.

"All over Europe, this scandal of American Government vessels engaging in the illicit sale of liquor is thrown into the faces of Americans. It makes me ashamed of my country.

"The managers of the United States Shipping Board spend much money advertising in American newspapers appealing to Americans to ride on their ships for patriotic reasons. Then these same worthies spend more money advertising in European newspapers appealing to Europeans to ride on American ships because there is plenty of booze to be had on them.

"The Shipping Board folks declare that they can't run their ships at a profit unless they sell liquor. They do sell liquor—all they can of it—and yet they are running behind $50,000,000 a year. What kind of finance is that?"

GARMENT TRADE WORKERS QUIT

Manufacturers Charged With Violating Agreement

NEW YORK, June 21 (By The Associated Press)—Fifty thousand workers in the men's clothing industry left their jobs throughout the metropolitan area today to force manufacturers to let their work out to registered union contractors, it was announced by Hyman Blumberg, chairman of the New York joint Board of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America.

Mr. Blumberg predicted that 40 per cent of those who walked out would resume work within 48 hours. He said that 115 of the largest manufacturers had settled with the union. Between 200 and 400 smaller manufacturing houses have not yet complied with the workers' demand that cut goods sent out to be finished be sent only to designated contractors.

The walkout was called, Mr. Blumberg said, because some of the manufacturers violated an agreement made with the union a year ago when a strike ended. Under this agreement, he explained, manufacturers were to furnish the amalgamated organization with a list of contractors to whom they would send work.

MASSACRE OF JEWS REPORTED IN UKRAINE

COPENHAGEN, June 21 (By The Associated Press) — A Helsingfors message to the Berlingske Tidende says that terrible pogroms have been committed in the Ukraine. The entire Jewish population of four towns is reported to have been massacred.

This report has not been confirmed from other sources.

KANSAS WHEAT FIELD WORKERS ARE NOT SO RADICAL THIS YEAR

Grain Growers Declare Those Who Apply for Employment Now Prefer to Work Rather Than Argue

PARSONS, Kan., June 17 (Special Correspondence) — Southern Kansas wheat farmers say that the radical element in harvest labor is not much in evidence this year. With a prospective crop said to be the best since 1918, and estimated at more than 110,000,000 bushels, wheat raisers had expected labor not only to be scarce but expensive as well.

Heretofore, the experience of Kansas farmers has been that imported labor dictated the wage. Wheat raisers have been told more than once that they must meet an arbitrary scale, always high, or leave their crops in the fields. For several years the farmers "knuckled." During the period of high prices, they gave in, even when extortionate wages were demanded.

"But these radicals who tried to force us into paying more than the lead could stand, have killed the goose which laid the golden eggs," one prominent wheat grower said. "We have become independent again. The so-called 'wobblies' who once browbeat us and threatened us, are leaving us alone. At least, they are not talking of 'one big union' for harvest hands. I have not seen a single organizer this year. Nor are the imported workers talking of the 'proletariat' and other stuff. The men asking work this year seem to prefer to work rather than to argue."

Newcomers from eastern cities for the harvest season in Kansas agree with this farmer. They say that the "direct action" agitators are not as prevalent on the roads as formerly.

Kansas farmers were prepared this year, if radical demands were made. By a co-operative method of handling the wheat, many planned to harvest their own crops without imported help. Some of the largest wheat growers in the State are in the southern half, and they declare that this co-operative method would have been effective, had it been necessary to apply it.

SMUGGLED LIQUOR SEIZED AT BORDER

Vigorous Action in Vermont Lessens Traffic From Canada

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 21—Prohibition enforcement along the New England-Canadian border is reported as "very satisfactory" to Roy A. Haynes, Federal Prohibition Commissioner, by Bert S. Hyland, in charge of enforcement in Vermont.

A system of co-operation has been established between the federal agents and customs officials, whereby much illicit liquor is uncovered in passing over the border into the United States, he reports.

"I am pleased with the attitude of the press, a large majority of the newspapers in Vermont being strongly in favor of enforcement of the prohibition laws," said Mr. Hyland. "Juries in federal courts continue to be very favorable, and with one or two exceptions co-operation received from state attorneys is very favorable."

Mr. Hyland reports the seizure of an automobile with a false bottom, as it was crossing the border the other day. A large quantity of liquor was said to have been secreted under this false bottom. Three arrests were made.

HUNGARY REDUCES REPARATION ACCOUNT

BUDAPEST, June 21—The first deliveries of live stock on reparations account was made by Hungary yesterday, when 500 horses were turned over to Greece at Szegedin, and 1000 horses and 1000 head of cattle and sheep delivered to Jugo-Slavia.

The Hungarian Government has made a quiet purchasing campaign to secure the stock in order not to affect prices. The price paid for the animals totaled 500,000,000 crowns.

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The Patron's and the Artist's Share in the Brooklyn Society of Etchers

CHILDREN are usually artists for a while—they draw or daub instinctively—but they do not all grow up (happily, the artist would interrupt) to make art their profession. But most of them do retain an impulse to create. Indeed, in every life there are moments of respite from the whirl of modern business when one has wished to be able to express oneself. This desire translates itself into the wish to possess pictures. But we cannot all afford real pictures, if we mean such as those we see in our museums—some of these, they say, are so costly that they can only be enjoyed by millionaires! However, we can all afford prints—etchings, aquatints—for it is not generally understood that prints are really pictures, each separately made, each separately inked or colored and signed by the artist.

Prints are not mechanical reproductions, that lack just that something which links the artist to his patron. Etchings of all kinds are really individual works of art—their duplicate editions make them democratic, within the reach of all, but they are none the less originals; the plate from which they are printed is itself a kind of picture, but is not the end attained—it is for the artist simply a basis, half the work accomplished once for all, and then each print is separately inked and wiped (and fussed over, it may be) and at last printed, guaranteed by the artist's hand, and also, perhaps, by the fact that it has passed the exhibition jury of an artists' society or club.

These things and more beside were in the thoughts of those who started etching in the United States, and of those who lately came together and formed a club for its promotion. Let me then present a kind of round table of these artists, which is called the Brooklyn Society of Etchers, and outline its story and its aims.

Early Prints Made in America

Prints were first made here in America in the thirties or forties, but they were not really good; not until Whistler showed the full values of the mediums was much accomplished, and although in 1866 a man named Cadart tried to start a "French Etching Club" in New York City, the full credit falls to Boston for the first real exhibition of American etching—in 1881.

In 1877 a real New York Etching Club was duly formed, and in 1882 had the names of more than 50 American artists on their catalogue; yet since then the club has disappeared, and in recent years other attempts have failed for lack of proper backing and support. From those days on interest subsided, and for about twenty years the art of etching was neglected, both by the artists and the public. It is true, a few men kept the art alive, and, indeed, there were many artists who made an occasional plate; but the lack of co-operation between artists and with the public seems to have been the cause for lack of interest.

So, for many years prints came from Europe, and were not associated in the public mind with American production; and the habit thus formed is still seen today in the premium placed on foreign work, despite the fact that there are several etchers in America whose work is fully equal to the best produced today in Europe.

The Studio Beginning

Artists are funny people—they seem to care for nothing but their own endeavor—self-expression. Some, the best ones, really care for beauty and produce it—these, as Shakespeare said, can be excused. But in any case, they are rarely practical, rarely capable of combined and sustained effort. Was it not Goethe who said, "Few men at once have thought and capability for action"? However, in 1916 there were some of these artists who had come to care for the medium of the etched line in preference even to paint, and who seemed to awake to the need of the times; and so, in that spring, a small group of them met at a studio in Brooklyn and decided to start another club, in the hope that it would have better luck than its predecessors.

The aim of the new Brooklyn Society was to be "the promotion of etching." That was easy enough to announce, but not quite so easy in practice: there are difficulties, not only in producing or in finding good etchings, but in sorting out the bad ones while remaining good friends with the exhibitors—and also in finding a place to exhibit, and in getting their own selves to do the work of packing and mailing prints—for artists are just as lazy as other folk. Above all, they must find the funds to cover the expenes.

The Brooklyn Museum

However, where there's a will there's a way, and these men soon found the truth of that proverb; for they were lucky at the outset in applying at the right quarter: for the Brooklyn Museum responded most generously to their appeal, and granted them the use, gratis, of the museum's print galleries for their initial exhibition. They were lucky, too, in finding financial support, for it seems that not only do people really live in Brooklyn, but some people in Brooklyn really live—a thing which is well-nigh impossible in Manhattan. In any case, our artists found among the friends of the museum and the art-lovers of Brooklyn a number of well-wishers, who consented to become associate members of the new society, and it was their dues which enabled the first exhibition to be held. To the surprise of all, who did not suspect that there were so many etchers in the whole country, nearly 200 prints were shown that fall in the museum, and the interest taken by a large attendance was a surprise to the artists themselves.

So the society began life in Brooklyn, as a purely local club; and although today only two or three of its artist members still reside on that side of the river, the society has a permanent sense of gratitude toward the Brooklyn Museum and its Brooklyn patrons, and continues to be called by its first name—the name under which it was baptized by its first exhibition.

Indeed, it had good reason to be true to its origin, for each succeeding year the Brooklyn Museum continued the generous loan of its galleries; each exhibition brought new active and associate members, and prints came before the jury from all parts of the United States and even from Europe; in fact, the work of the committees became strenuous. The artists, however, bore up under the emergency and worked; and right here we wish to note that the success of this and of other societies—to be exact, of the Chicago Society of Etchers and of the Print-Makers of California—is largely due to the unselfish work of their founders, who, not content with discussion only have really put into practice what they and the others preached. Each of these had also the real sponsorship of its home museum, and each has become international in scope, and can truly be said to be of national interest.

Artists and Patrons

Today the Brooklyn Society of Etchers consists of nearly 60 active (artist) members, American citizens, living in all parts of this country and in Europe; of 14 honorary members, from those known nationally as promoters of the graphic arts; and of more than 350 associate members, from different parts of the United States, including not only well-known art lovers and patrons, but also museums.

There are so many art societies, so many artists who try to get the consideration of the public, so many exhibitions of all kinds, that the supply seems to overawe the demand; one has to discriminate, and go only where the interest is unusual. A print society is, however, of special interest because of the true co-operation implied in the prints themselves, as we saw above; we shall better understand it examine the conditions of associate membership.

In the Brooklyn Society, each associate member pays an annual fee of $5 to the society while the society gives the associate member a print annually from a plate that is specially commissioned from an artist member, which print is not on the market. The society pays the artist a nominal sum to cover his time in making the plate, pays for printing and for mailing, and yet manages to keep about three-quarters of the associate members' fees as a fund.

A co-operation where everyone wins and no one gets the deficit to pay is "good business." In this case, however, the artist has good publicity without expense (the remuneration being not unwelcome to most of them); the society can pay its way and start new exhibitions; and the associate members become not only art patrons, but collectors of prints of real merit, whose market value would be several times their cost. (Some of these prints are here reproduced for the first time.)

Artists, however esthetic they may be, must also try to make a—we almost said a living—a little something to cover the cost of making Art. Garrets are so costly these days, when Bohemianism is at a premium, and as for materials, well, since the War they've—but we all know that story by heart.

And so, it is encouraging to consider prints a moment as investments—no doubt every artist would like his prints to rise skyward in market value; it's true that he does not reap thereby, but its consoling to think that sometimes a print will be resold again at many times the artist's price. One or two of Zorn's prints are quoted at auction at more than $3000, and this winter we have seen a print issued in December at $30 sold recently (not by the artist, of course) for $80. And then again sometimes this does not happen.



A Portrait Study, by A. W. Heintzelman



"Ducks," by Frank W. Benson

Prints And Bonds

But a print is an investment in another and better sense. For example, let us compare a print with a Liberty Bond: both are engraved prints of actual merit, both have a market value, which is unimportant compared to their real value as investments—the Liberty Bond in the physical safety, the etching in the development of the country. For whoever owns a bond is sponsor for that which the bond represents, in these cases in liberty or in beauty.

This year the Brooklyn Society of Etchers found a good excuse for coming across the river and braving what we are pleased to call the Real City, New York "Proper." For they found that it is all very well to promote American etching as such in America, and to keep the Brooklyn society as purely American as possible. There still remained the fact that in art there is no such thing as nationality. And so the society decided to hold an annual international exhibition of etching in Manhattan, for the first time. It has the double effect of showing the world at large, and New York in particular, that there are good etchers in America, who can hold their own even when compared with the best contemporary work that Europe can send, all previous impressions notwithstanding.

At the International Exhibition of Etching held at the Anderson Galleries last April the Brooklyn society did show that America is producing her part in etching, and in perfect harmony with Europe; that etching in America has come to stay, this time! The foreign prints were for the most part lent by New York dealers, another case of real co-operation, which was further carried out by the critics, the press, and by the New York public itself, whose interest tends to show that the United States is ready to accept the print as a democratic standard of artistic merit, to welcome it as a practical reply to its needs.

The basis, then, of the Brooklyn Society of Etchers is co-operation, in the promotion of the interests of good etching, as a form of beauty of real national interest; and their initial success is, we trust, the best kind of promise for the future.

WILL SIMMONS

Opposition to Columbus Day in Justice to Leif Ericsson

OPPOSITION to the bill proposing to declare October 12 a legal holiday, to be known as Columbus Day, presented to Congress by Representative Michael J. Hogan and Senator William M. Calder, and now before the Committee on the Judiciary, has been founded on the fact that Leif Ericsson, and not Christopher Columbus, was the real discoverer of America. He landed on the shores of North America in the year 1000, while Columbus was diverted from his original course and only touched the shores of San Salvador in 1492, never landing on the continent.

To escape oppression, 50,000 Norwegian pilgrims emigrated from Norway in the tenth century to Greenland, Iceland and Scotland. These Norse were lovers of freedom, and, through invention of the keel, were able to go on long voyages. They became famous as navigators. The sagas and records of that time, as well as the researches of later investigators, prove that one of these pilgrims, Bjarni Herjulfson, made a voyage across the Atlantic, and came within sight of land to the west, without, however, going ashore. The tale of this exploit, it is said, was heard by the son of Eric the Red, Leif Ericsson, who was commissioned by King Olaf Trygvasson of Norway to search out this western land. The opportunity came for him to buy Bjarni Herjulfson's ship. In this he set sail across the Atlantic, with a crew of Vikings, and landed, touching three peninsulas—Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, and Cape Cod, building his house and passing the winter near the latter on the mainland. This place he called Vineland, because of the grapes he found there, "not planted by the hand of man." Upon his return to Greenland in the following year, he made known his discovery and described the character of the new land.

Another expedition under the leadership of Thorfinn Karlsefni, retraced Leif's course, and landed at the same place, in what is now New England. The explorations and settlements of the Norse continued up to 1347, after which no further voyages were attempted.

Records of the Voyage

These facts, gleaned from the Icelandic Sagas, attested by many records and accepted by scholars, establish that Leif Ericsson was the discoverer of America. There were no printing presses at that time, nor any easy means of communication, but the knowledge of this voyage of Leif Ericsson, had spread, until, in the year 1073, the scholar Adam of Bremen wrote a volume, now to be found in Copenhagen, in which he described the Norse discovery of the western world.

In 1477 Christopher Columbus made a voyage to Iceland and talked with the seafaring men there. These men had inherited their knowledge of the sea and of the western world from their forefathers. This knowledge, imparted by the Norsemen, probably gave him that extraordinary confidence with which he started out on his romantic voyage to find a new route to India. But Christopher Columbus was in no sense the discoverer of America. His voyage had been antedated 500 years by that of Leif Ericsson.

Nordic Settlers

Aside from the fact that Ericsson, a Norseman of the race from which the Anglo-Saxons come, was the real discoverer of this country, he belongs also to the stock which later colonized and developed North America. John Cabot, an agent of the King of England, landed on the mainland of North America, in the same locality where Leif Ericsson had set his standard, before Columbus had started out on his second voyage which brought him to the coast of Central America. It was the Pilgrims, representatives of the Anglo-Saxon or Nordic race, who colonized this newly discovered land.

In Boston, under the leadership of James Russell Lowell, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow and Oliver Wendell Holmes, a statue was erected to the memory of Leif Ericsson and a slab placed to mark the site of the Norseman's winter quarters near Cambridge, Mass.

There is now a movement begun by the Scandinavian Fraternity of America to erect another such memorial to the discoverer of America near Nahant, Mass.

If Ericsson be the real discoverer of America as history points out, then the setting apart of one day in the year as a legal holiday in the memory of Columbus, the commonly accepted discoverer, is a mistake which the citizens of the United States will not wish to make.

The Gay City of Palermo and Girgenti's Greek Temples

THE solemn function of laying the first stone of a new port at Palermo has drawn attention to the growing importance of the Sicilian capital, where American liners already stop, and where an increasing number of American tourists make a first acquaintance with Italian life. Palermo has a character of its own, quite distinct, not merely from that of the northern and central Italian cities, but also from that of Naples. The Sicilians have, and always have had, little in common with the Neapolitans, with whom they were so long united in a single state under the grotesque title of the "Kingdom of the Two Sicilies." Islanders always differ from "continentals," as the Sicilians describe the peninsular Italians, and Palermo, historically a Phœnician foundation, has even now little resemblance to Greek Naples.

Palermo society is said to be the "smartest" in Italy, and it is a grievance here that the Italian court does not reside for a part of the year in the Sicilian capital. Magnificent villas attest the wealth of leading Palermitans, some of them, like the Whitakers and the Inghams (of Marsala fame) originally of British extraction but long settled here. In the old streets fine, if decadent, palaces recall the splendors of former generations, when Palermo belonged to the Spanish crown. What is chiefly lacking is an adequate promenade along the seafront, for the view is excluded along a great part of the bay by houses and factories, and only a small, and smelly, portion of the foreshore is available to the public. Even in the last week of May, with a July temperature, I have vainly sought a bathing establishment. Palermo has a fixed date for beginning its sea-baths, which is independent of the thermometer, and my pilgrimages in search of a cabin of Romagnolo on the one side and to Acqua Santa on the other have been futile. The latter journey, however, enabled me to see the spot where the British Government threw away about £50,000 of public money during the war on a futile scheme for a sanatorium for British soldiers from the Dardanelles—one of the minor scandals of those terrible years, which in ordinary times would have provoked an outcry. For no British soldier ever was sent there!

The Norman Conquest

Unlike in climate and vegetation, Sicily and England both had the same fate—or fortune—to be conquered by the Normans at about the same time. And upon Palermo, as upon some English towns, the Normans have left their mark, not only in stone but in flesh and blood. There are still Sicilian families of Norman descent, just as there are a few English families which "came over with the Conqueror." Indeed, one of the medieval benefactors of Palermo was a certain Walter of the Mill, italicized under the quaint form of "Offamilio." As the center of the Mediterranean, Palermo was, indeed, a very cosmopolitan place. Two of its monuments, the "Bridge of the Admiral" and the Martorana church are due to the famous admiral of one of its Norman rulers. This bold seaman of the twelfth century, George of Antioch, sacked Thebes, in those days famous for its silk industry, and carried off many of the silk-workers to Palermo, where he built the above-mentioned edifices out of his Greek booty, just as 40 years later the Norman Sicilians sacked Salonika, as the Archbishop Eustathios has vividly related from what he saw with his own eyes, in the intervals of writing his commentary upon Homer. This was the beginning of that feud between Italy and Greece, which has unfortunately not wholly ceased at the present day.

But of all Palermitan history the most cosmopolitan figure was the thirteenth century Emperor Frederick II, who held his court here. A German by race, a Moslem by inclination, although forced against his will to free Jerusalem from the infidels, a skeptic by temperament, an Italian by culture, he was perhaps the most modern man of his century, and Palermo was never so brilliant as in his reign. Yet even in our prosaic modern times the Sicilian capital has produced eminent sons, such as Mr. Orlando, who was Premier at the time of the Paris Conference, and was born there a few days after Garibaldi, in 1860, entered the city and ended Bourbon rule.

The Ages Meet

The contrast between the modern and the primitive is marked at Palermo. While the main street is being asphalted with materials brought from the Sicilian Ragusa, flocks of long-horned goats wander about the town and are milked at the doors of their patrons. Even now Palermo's streets are lighted with gas, although there is an excellent service of electric trams, far superior to that of Rome. Another great advantage at Palermo is the far larger number of trees in the streets. When the Roman sees a tree, his inclination is to destroy it, whereas the Palermitan realizes the utility of shade in a southern climate. The public gardens are almost tropical, and are well maintained, and the "golden shell" (or "Concha d'Oro"), as the country round is called, well merits its name by its fertility. Sicily, indeed, is a favored land, for its "yellow-gold," the sulphur from the district of Caltanisetta, is as valuable as are its oranges and lemons.

To the tourist, however, there is one serious drawback—the wretched train service in the interior. From Syracuse to Girgenti is a journey of 10½ hours, although the distance is only 163 miles; from Girgenti to Palermo is a journey of nearly five hours for only 84½ miles. There is no dining-car; the few railway restaurants are miserably provided with food and drink, especially the latter; and the traveler has to take one, or in the case of the longer journey, two meals with him. Yet it is worth while supporting these discomforts to see Girgenti's Greek temples, one of which, that of Hercules, is at present being restored, and four of its fallen columns re-erected partly at the expense of an English resident, Capt. Alexander Hardcastle. Italians will not always allow foreigners to assist in these things; but Captain Hardcastle is evidently tactful, like Mr. Whitaker, who has excavated the Phœnician island of Motya in the lagoon of Marsala. He lives in a villa near the Golden Gate of Girgenti, close to the temple which he is doing so much to restore. Girgenti itself, the modern town, certainly cannot be called, as Pindar called the ancient Akragas, "the most beautiful city of mortals." But then Pindar wrote to order, like an "official" journalist. Yet even modern Girgenti, despite the ceaseless importunity of the children, who never leave the foreigner alone, has a wonderful situation on the crest of a ridge, with a view of the blue African sea on one side and of the mountainous interior, brown as a berry, on the other.

Sulphur and the Almond Tree

The Girgentines assert that their city has the best climate in Sicily, and certainly it is extraordinarily dry and breezy. But the heat, even in May, is great. The almond tree alone flourishes in this torrid climate—for at Girgenti we are facing Africa, whereas Palermo looks north—a very unusual exposure for an Italian watering place. Girgenti's modern prosperity has been based on sulphur, for the harbor of Porto Empedocle, called after the famous philosopher whom Lucretius so greatly admired and who did so much for Akragas, is the outlet for Sicilian sulphur. The medieval note survives, however, in the brightly painted Sicilian carts, which bear highly colored representations of scenes from the island's stirring history.

Indeed, the Sicilians, as one of them said to me, are intensely proud of their island. Even after 1860, as the Ora of Palermo has just remarked, their ideal was not absolute union but a federal connection with Italy. For the history and racial characteristics of this island have been far other than those of Piedmont, whence the impulse to unity came. But, like the Corsicans, the Sicilians have obtained a very large share of the places in the Italian civil service. At times, as during the famous case of the former Minister Nasi 15 years ago, there was an autonomist movement, for the islanders rallied round him, because he was a Sicilian. More recently there has been an agrarian movement with a view to cutting up the large landed estates into small holdings.

At present the island is quiet and apparently contented. Socialism is less powerful than in the north of Italy, and the Sicilians can easily make their grievances heard through influential islanders in Rome. They have just raised the question of a better train service, when that comes their lovely island will benefit still more from what Italians call "the industry of tourist traffic."

Read This Letter

New York City,
April 22, 1922.

Every Week Mfg. Co.,
Chicago, Ill.
Gentlemen:—

Your advertisement in The Christian Science Monitor brought to my attention the fact that I could safely try a bottle of your "Every Week" Shampoo.

This afternoon I purchased a bottle from Lord & Taylor's and came home and washed my hair with "Every Week." I can honestly say that this is the first time the oil has been entirely removed, as well as the dandruff. My hair is so soft and has a lovely lustre. I am delighted that at last I have found a good and satisfactory shampoo above the ordinary, and also the price is in keeping with the times.

I, for one, appreciate your advertisement in the Monitor, because otherwise I would not have tried a shampoo which had not been recommended by a reliable hairdresser.

Very truly yours,
(MISS) .....

New York City,
April 22, 1922.

P. S. My two sisters also tried "Every Week" and heartily approve what I have said.

Dealers Wanted Everywhere

TO CONSUMERS

Until your dealer can supply you we will send two large bottles, prepaid, for $1.00. Sold in larger cities by:

BOSTON—Filene's.
BUFFALO—Adam-Meldrum & Anderson.
CHICAGO—Fields; Mandels; Carson-Pirie-Scott.
DALLAS—A. Harris & Co.
DECATUR—Linn & Scruggs.
DES MOINES—Younker Bros.
DULUTH—Duluth Glass Block Store.
GRAND RAPIDS—Herpolsheimer Co.
HARTFORD—G. Fox & Co.
KANSAS CITY—Emery, Bird, Thayer & Co.
LOS ANGELES—J. W. Robinson Co.
MINNEAPOLIS—Dayton's, L. S. Donaldson.
NEW HAVEN—Gamble-Desmond Co.
NEW YORK—Lord & Taylor.
OAKLAND, Cal.—Kahn's.
PHILADELPHIA—John Wanamaker.
PITTSBURGH—Boggs & Buhl, Jos. Horn Co.
PORTLAND, Ore.—Olds, Wortman & King.
PORTLAND, Me.—Eastman Bros. & Bancroft.
SPOKANE—Spokane Dry Goods Co.
SEATTLE—Frederick & Nelson.
TOPEKA, Kan.—Pelletier Stores Co.
WASHINGTON—Kings Palace, Lansburgh Bros.

EVERY WEEK MFG. CO.
Marshall Field Building CHICAGO

The Coward Shoe
"REG. U. S. PAT. OFF"



Wide Top—A Comfortable Shoe Too

Many women when they become dissatisfied with the gaping uppers of their shoes come to Coward for the Wide Top Shoe. It just meets their need.

This shoe can be had in either wide or semi-wide top and with plain or extension heels. Heavy women prefer the latter.

The leathers in this Coward Shoe are fine and soft and its comfort is fairly comparable with its good looks.

James S. Coward
260-274 Greenwich Street, New York
(Near Warren Street)
Sold Nowhere Else

COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

FORMER CANADIAN TITLISTS LOSE

Grier and Martin Defeated in Championship—Second Round Today Interesting

PAIRINGS FOR SECOND ROUND

John Hadden, Toronto, vs. W. McLuckie, Montreal.
L. B. Paton, Danvers, Mass., vs. C. C. Fraser, Montreal.
C. M. Jones, Toronto, vs. G. H. Turpin, Montreal.
B. L. Anderson, Toronto, vs. N. M. Scott, Montreal.
L. L. Bredin, Detroit, vs. Frank Thompson, Toronto.
J. T. Cuthbert, Winnipeg, vs. P. S. Hyde, Buffalo.
G. H. Lyons, Toronto, vs. W. J. Thompson, Toronto.
R. McAuliffe, Buffalo, vs. William Hodgson, Montreal.

HAMILTON, Ont., June 20 (Special)—The feature matches in the second round of the Canadian amateur golf championship tournament on the links of the Hamilton Golf Club at Ancaster today are expected to be those between Frank Thompson and L. L. Bredin and G. H. Lyons and W. J. Thompson. Of the 16 survivors from the first round yesterday, Toronto led with seven representatives, Montreal coming next with five, the United States third with four, and Winnipeg secured the other representative.

Play yesterday was featured by several surprises and much brilliant golf and while some of the scores appear one-sided, the play was much higher than the difference between the respective players signifies. Two former champions went down to defeat in C. B. Grier, Montreal, who was defeated by J. T. Cuthbert of Winnipeg and F. R. Martin of Hamilton, who lost to W. J. Thompson of Mississauga in the best game of the day. G. Hoblitzell, who on Saturday won the championship of the Detroit and district association, was eliminated as was G. Lyon of Lambton, who was expected to go through for several rounds. Stanley Thompson, a brother of the champion, met the worst defeat of the day, losing to R. M. McAuliffe of Buffalo by a score of 10 and 9. The Buffalo player displayed excellent form while his opponent was away off his game and made a very poor showing.

L. L. Bredin of Detroit eliminated Seymour Lyon by almost as great a margin, the game ending at the twenty-ninth hole with the Detroit man 8 up. The loser has been displaying excellent form all season but his playing was a distinct disappointment today.

W. McLuckie and C. C. Fraser, the former an ex-champion, both advanced to the second round and were not called upon to overexert themselves although McLuckie turned in the best score of the day with a 72 for the afternoon round. This is one better than par and only one stroke less than the amateur record for the course which he had a chance to equal with a short putt on the home green, which he missed.

W. B. Fitzgerald, a newcomer to championship play, showed up well against L. B. Paton of Danvers, Mass., and forced the American player all the way, the result being determined on the last green, the hole being halved.

Another game that attracted a considerable gallery was the G. H. Turpin-R. Abbott contest. The latter, a former Connecticut state champion, was 2 up on the Quebec champion at the end of the first 18 holes and the afternoon round produced some stirring play. They alternated winning the holes or halving them until the seventh in the afternoon, when Abbott was 3 up. At this point Turpin began to play brilliant golf and gradually reduced his opponent's lead until they were all square at the thirteenth. Abbott made a number of daring and sensational strokes to stem the tide, but encountered no success, and this affected his playing. In the fourteenth he drove two balls out of bounds and this was the turning point of the game, Turpin going ahead to win by 3 and 2.

Champion Frank Thompson had little trouble in disposing of W. W. Patton, Schenectady, N. Y., and in doing so proved that he will be hard to depose from his position. B. L. Anderson, secretary of the R. C. G. A., had an easy victory as had also G. S. Lyons, P. S. Hyde of Buffalo, and N. M. Scott of Montreal, whose victory over G. H. Standfer of Washington was somewhat of a surprise. W. J. Thompson and F. R. Martin played a see-saw match throughout the entire 36 holes and the lead changed many times. Thompson was 1 up at the end of the first 18 holes and while Martin seldom went into the lead in the afternoon he was never more than 2 down. At the start of the last hole he was 1 down and missed a short putt to win the hole and square the match; but the best he could do was to halve the hole, giving Thompson the honor of playing in the second round.

Although C. B. Grier was 1 up at the start of the second round today against J. T. Cuthbert of Winnipeg he lost by 4 and 2, the western player playing spectacular golf on the last 16 holes. The summary:

John Hadden, Toronto, defeated J. Baydolick, East Aurora, N. Y., 6 and 4.
W. McLuckie, Montreal, defeated Alex Wilson, Montreal, 7 and 6.
L. B. Paton, Danvers, Mass., defeated W. B. Fitzgerald, Essex, 1 up.
C. C. Fraser, Montreal, defeated J. Sullivan, Toronto, 7 and 5.
C. M. Jones, Toronto, defeated J. V. Young, Hamilton, 9 and 8.
G. H. Turpin, Montreal, defeated R. Abbott, Peterboro, 3 and 2.
L. L. Bredin, Detroit, defeated Seymour Lyon, Toronto, 8 and 7.
Frank Thomson, Toronto, defeated W. W. Patton, Schenectady, N. Y., 7 and 6.
J. T. Cuthbert, Winnipeg, defeated C. B. Grier, Royal, Montreal, 4 and 2.
P. S. Hyde, Buffalo, defeated Dr. B. Sutherland, Glendale, 6 and 5.
G. S. Lyon, Toronto, defeated G. H. Hoblitzell, Sarnia, 9 and 8.
W. J. Thompson, Toronto, defeated F. R. Martin, Hamilton, 1 up.
B. L. Anderson, Toronto, defeated J. S. Lewis, Brantford, 3 and 2.
N. M. Scott, Montreal, defeated G. H. Standifer, Washington, D. C., 5 and 4.
R. McAuliffe, Buffalo, won from Stanley Thompson, Mississauga, Toronto, 10 and 9.
William Hodgson, Montreal, defeated J. Walton, Calgary, 7 and 5.

Braid's Putting Slump Is to Be Expected

Golfers Past Prime Weaken First on Greens

CHICAGO, June 21 (By the Associated Press)—Failure of James Braid, five times winner of the event, to qualify in the British Open Golf Championship at Sandwich largely through failure to hole reasonable putts, brings forth a discussion by an expert on the failures of veteran golfers.

According to this authority, the mature golfer shows his first signs of weakness on the greens and not in the power of his drive or the exactness of his iron shots. H. Chandler Egan of Oregon, who won the national amateur title twice, for example, returned to national tournaments last season after a few years of retirement, and failed to qualify at St. Louis largely through his erratic work with the putter, although his drives were mostly long and straight and he approached with considerable acumen. Braid, who won his first British open title in 1901 with a score of 300, apparently is doing only the usual thing.

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P. C.
New York	37	21	.638
St. Louis	33	26	.559
Pittsburgh	28	26	.519
Brooklyn	31	29	.517
Chicago	27	29	.482
Cincinnati	29	32	.475
Boston	24	31	.436
Philadelphia	19	34	.358

RESULTS TUESDAY

Cincinnati 2, Boston 0.
St. Louis vs. New York (postponed).
Pittsburgh vs. Brooklyn (postponed).
Chicago vs. Philadelphia (postponed).

GAMES TODAY

Cincinnati at Boston.
St. Louis at New York.
Pittsburgh at Brooklyn.
Chicago at Philadelphia.

BRAVES HITLESS TILL EIGHTH

John Couch, a recruit pitcher with Cincinnati, held Boston to two hits, both singles, at the local grounds yesterday. Up to the eighth inning not a Brave reached first. Then Cruise, the first batter, sent a low foul toward the third base stand which Pinelli muffed after a chase. Cruise immediately afterward singling to short on a tap which pulled Caveney out of position. Boeckel flied out and Holke forced Cruise, but Ford, who was back in the game for the first time since Friday, singled cleanly through the box, sending Holke to second. Couch tossed out Gowdy. In the ninth the Braves were retired in order, thanks to a bare-hand stab by Burns of Nixon's drive to left center. Two singles, a double and a sacrifice fly accounted for the Reds' winning runs in the fifth. The ground was slow after the recent heavy rains.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	7	0
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1

Batteries—Couch and Hargrave; Fillingim, Oeschger and Gowdy. Losing pitcher—Fillingim. Umpires—O'Day and Hart. Time—1h. 21m.

WESTERN LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Joseph	48	15	.762
Tulsa	36	29	.554
Wichita	35	29	.547
Sioux City	34	29	.540
Omaha	28	34	.452
Oklahoma City	28	37	.431
Des Moines	25	39	.391
Denver	21	43	.328

RESULTS TUESDAY

St. Joseph 3, Omaha 2.
Sioux City 5, Tulsa 4.
Oklahoma City 5, Des Moines 0.
Denver-Wichita, game played Sunday.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION STANDING

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Minneapolis	37	21	.638
Indianapolis	39	23	.629
Milwaukee	34	21	.618
St. Paul	36	23	.610
Columbus	28	34	.452
Louisville	28	35	.444
Kansas City	25	40	.385
Toledo	20	40	.333

RESULTS TUESDAY

Milwaukee 7, Columbus 1.
Toledo 3, Kansas City 1.
St. Paul 6, Indianapolis 4.
Minneapolis at Louisville (postponed).

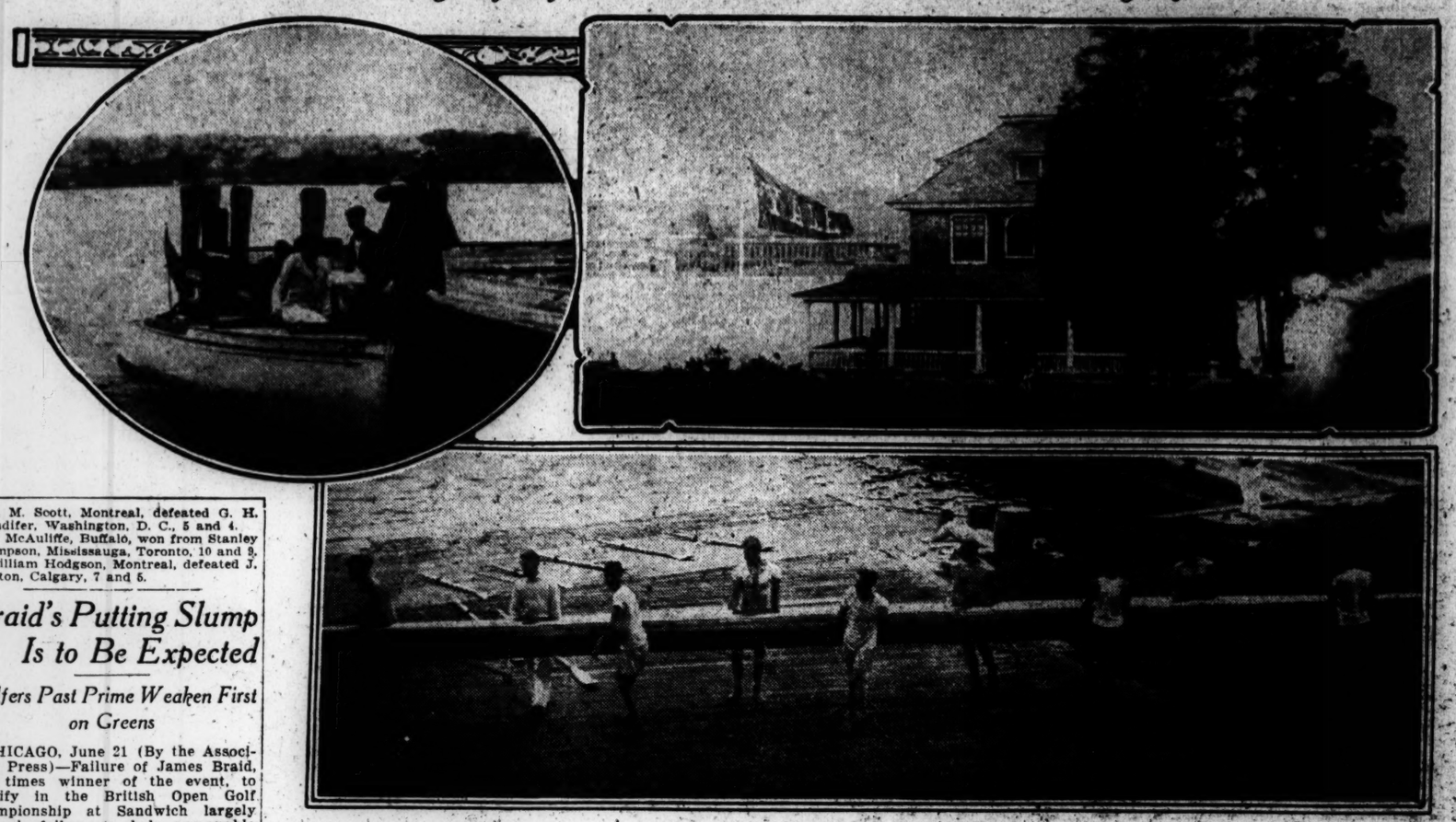
INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Baltimore	46	16	.742
Rochester	37	25	.597
Jersey City	32	31	.508
Buffalo	32	31	.508
Toronto	30	33	.476
Reading	30	36	.455
Syracuse	24	37	.393
Newark	19	41	.317

RESULTS TUESDAY

Baltimore 15; Buffalo 8.
Toronto 7; Reading 6 (first game).
Reading 4; Toronto 3 (second game).
Rochester-Jersey City (postponed).
Syracuse-Newark (postponed).

Scenes in the Daily Life of the Yale Oarsmen at Their Gales Ferry Quarters



Upper Left—Tying Up the Yale Coaching Launch at the End of a Day's Spin. Upper Right—Modern Headquarters of the Yale Squad. Lower—Varsity Eight Launching Its Shell for a Day's Practice

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Louis	38	24	.613
New York	36	27	.571
Detroit	33	28	.541
Cleveland	30	31	.492
Washington	30	32	.484
Chicago	29	32	.475
Philadelphia	22	32	.407
Boston	23	35	.397

RESULTS TUESDAY

Detroit 9, Boston 8.
New York 6, Cleveland 5.
St. Louis 7, Philadelphia 3.
Washington 9, Chicago 6 (13 innings).

GAMES TODAY

Boston at Detroit.
New York at Cleveland.
Washington at Chicago.
Philadelphia at St. Louis.

BURNS' HITS OF NO AVAIL

DETROIT, June 20—Even the fact that George Burns, Boston first baseman, hit two home runs, a double and a single, could not prevent Detroit from winning again over the Red Sox, 9 to 8. Both of Burns' homers came with the bases empty. Cutshaw of the Tigers also hit for the circuit, lining one to deep center in the second inning. The pitching on both sides was mediocre, though Dauss weathered the nine innings. A large weekday crowd attended the game. The score:

Innings:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Detroit	1	1	3	1	0	0	3	0	x	9	12	3
Boston	0	0	2	0	1	0	2	3	0	8	12	1

Batteries—Dauss and Bassler; Ferguson, Russell, Karr and Ruel. Losing pitcher—Ferguson. Umpires—Hildebrand and Chill. Time—1h. 47m.

YANKEES BREAK LOSING STREAK

CLEVELAND, June 20—Once again without the services of G. H. Ruth, the New York Americans succeeded in breaking the long run of defeats that has signalized their western tour. Scoring in the early innings, the Yankees won from Cleveland, 6 to 5, local rallies in the eighth and ninth just failing to tie up the count. The game was marred by almost incessant wrangling over the umpires' decisions, and at its conclusion, police escorted the arbiters off the field. While was driven from the mound with none out in the third, while poor support behind Morton allowed three more runs. The score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	1	1	1	1	3	0	0	0	0	6	11	0
Cleveland	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	5	13	4

Batteries—Bush, Jones and Hofmann; Uhle, Morton, Bagby and O'Neill, L. Sewell. Winning pitcher—Bush. Losing pitcher—Uhle. Umpires—Dineen and Nallin. Time—2h. 30m.

NUMBER 18 FOR WILLIAMS

ST. LOUIS, June 20—St. Louis defeated Philadelphia today, 7 to 3, in a game featured by a home run by Kenneth Williams, his eighteenth of the season. The hit came in the fifth inning and brought George Sisler, who had tripled, ahead of him. Hauser of the Athletics, who batted for Eckert, duplicated Williams' performance in the sixth. The score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	1	1	0	0	2	3	0	0	x	7	11	1
Philadelphia	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	3	8	1

Batteries—Van Gilder and Severeid; Harris, Eckert, Naylor, Yarrison and Perkins. Losing pitcher—Harris. Umpires—Moriarty and Connolly. Time—1h. 35m.

SENATORS IN THE THIRTEENTH

CHICAGO, June 20.—Washington got to Faber in the thirteenth for three runs and the game, after Rice had started the rally off by stretching a single into a two-base hit. This was the culmination of a great day for the Senators' center fielder, who had already made three hits and caught several flies in the outfield, some apparently ticketed for extra bases. The score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	R	H	E
Washington—	0	0	0	4	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	9	18	4
Chicago—	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	6	15	2

Batteries—Erickson, Zachary and Gharrity; Leverette, Hodge and Faber. Winning pitcher Zachary. Losing pitcher—Faber. Umpires—Evans, Owens and Walsh. Time—2h. 15m.

EASTERN LEAGUE

Fitchburg 5; Albany 3.
Waterbury 6; Springfield 3.
Bridgeport-NewHaven (postponed).
Hartford-Pittsfield (postponed).
Bridgeport-New Haven (postponed).

All Is Velvet for Yale at the Gales Ferry Camp

Oarsmen Awaiting Harvard Tilt Lounge in Luxury, While Rivals Abide in Tall Grass

GALES FERRY, Conn., June 20 (Special)—Hardly more than a half-mile of shore line separates the Harvard and Yale rowing camps on the Thames River near New London, yet there is great difference between them. While the Harvard headquarters is the typical rough-shod, tall-grass, cottage type of outdoor settlement, the Yale habitat, with its well-tended lawns, its form-cropped shrubs, and its closely compacted buildings with all usual city conveniences, is a striking contrast.

The Yale oarsmen have all the advantages and more, probably, of their regular New Haven quarters, yet one is set wondering whether they enjoy themselves as much as the Havard men do. The three main Yale buildings are nestled in snugly on the side of a steep embankment, facing the river, and the whole encampment covers very little area. Aside from their occasional walks, the men enjoy very little freedom of any material space, and lack of baseball grounds and greater roaming area which their rival Crimson athletes have.

There are four buildings in the Yale group, not to mention a tiny but neat pagoda-like structure which serves as a barber shop. The coaches and officials live in the large, square house closest to the river, in front of which the blue "Yale" floats. The varsity oarsmen live near by in a rectangular, large house, and the managers and coxswains make their home in a smaller building across the lawn. The shell house is long and rectangular, and runs along the side of the river, 20 feet down the steep embankment from the oarsmen's quarters. A carpet of green grass brings the buildings together in a unit, and well-nursed trees and shrubbery set off the scene attractively. The shell-launching dock dips down slightly near the shell house, and the launch pier juts out to the right.

The oarsmen's main house is provided with a homelike dining room, a sumptuous lounging room with phonograph, library, ping-pong table, and large easy-chairs, neat bedrooms with wool mattresses and sheets on the beds, and an impressive porch and balcony which command an excellent view of the river and opposite farm-dotted Connecticut shore. The dining furniture and tablecloths contrast amusingly with the Harvard slab-tables and oil-cloth covers; the sheets and wool pads bring to mind Harvard's rough wool blankets and straw mattresses; while the ping-pong table suggests only the horse shoe court at Red Top.

The coaches are able to receive like country-estate gentlemen, and even the managers and coxswains enjoy a domicile with all comforts. The freshmen, alone, do not share quite this splendor, yet their rooms above the shell house are far from objectionable.

The shell house itself provides excellent accommodations. It has been only recently built, and nothing has been left out. It quarters a half dozen eight-oared boats, as well as numerous singles, doubles, and gigs. It is equipped, also, with showers, dressing rooms, lockers, and all usual conveniences of the home varsity houses.

One does not notice any barber shop at Red Top, other than improvised mirrors and self-plied razors, but at Gales Ferry there is a neat little outdoor pagoda where the boys receive treatment from a regular tonsorial artist. The freshmen squad has taken the pains to paint "1-9-2-5" in large white letters on a blue field on the roof.

The Yale day is well organized. The men are called at 7 a. m.—the camp, it must be remembered, runs on standard time—and after a short walk through the neighboring wooded lanes they return for breakfast at 7.30 o'clock. They lounge about until 10 o'clock, when they go out for the first row. Sometimes it is later. Lunch is taken at 1 o'clock, and at 4.30 in the afternoon tea is served.

The second, and most important, row comes about 5.30 o'clock in the afternoon. It usually lasts an hour or an hour and a half, and the men are back for dinner at 7 o'clock or shortly after. After a rest they take a short walk, and retire at 10 p. m.

Gentlemanly conduct and courtesy, a Yale product, of course, is the order at the Gales Ferry camp. The athletes enjoy nothing near the freedom and action possible at the drawn-out Red Top quarters, and at times they appear rather bored and pent up. But many trainers will declare that that is the way they want their athletes, eliminating the possibility of overdoing the boredom, for by stirring them to a high pitch of intensity, providing they do not pass the pinnacle of best condition, they are in the greatly desired fighting mood for the final clash. Harvard's men, of course, are not allowed to spend too much surplus energy on outside recreation, but if cannot be denied that Yale men at times display evidences of feeling that they are almost in prison. The radius of their total range of liberty is probably not more than 200 feet, excluding the short walk to the post office.

The horseshoe pitching, croquet, baseball and other sports of the Harvard camp are essentially missing at Gales Ferry, but the Blue men seem to find great enjoyment merely in lounging about, in sun bathing, in reading, getting shaved, and going up to the post office. "Duke," a stray dog from New London, is the mascot this year. He isn't a bulldog, but he's a great pal. He affords the boys no end of amusement and pleasure, and promises to go over and take on "Pat," the Harvard mascot Airedale, before the season is over. "Duke" belongs to someone in New London, but he just naturally took to the Blue party when it arrived, and he followed them all the way out to their camp, persisting and finally being accepted.

George and James Corderry, the varsity and freshman coaches, who only recently shifted jobs, are, of course, the "bosses" at Gales Ferry. They know how to control their job. H. B. Strong '22, varsity manager; J. T. Hauk '23S, assistant manager; and H. T. Day '25, freshman manager, see to it that all visitors are properly received, as well as attending to their usual managerial duties, and the rest of the time they sit on the big lawn and write letters.

The massive stature of genial Langhorn Gibson, captain of the Yale crews, is a familiar figure about the Yale camp. It stands out conspicuously whenever a crowd gathers, and everyone regrets that he will not be able to row.

In its thoroughness and grandeur, Yale's rowing camp is an interesting one, even though it does not enjoy the diversity of Red Top. Above all, it is making good oarsmen, and they will unquestionably force Harvard to the limit Friday.

COLEMAN AWARDED CUP

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., June 20—Townsend P. Coleman of New York has been awarded the Francis W. Rowle Memorial Cup, offered annually at Williams College to the member of the freshan class who shows the most progress during the year in physical work and athletics.

ANNUAL SCOTTISH SIX-DAY MOTOR TRIALS

LONDON, May 19 (Special Correspondence)—The annual Scottish six-day motor trials recently completed, are generally considered to be one of the severest tests of cars and motorcycles held in Britain, and this year public interest in the events ran high. The principal test hills had to be negotiated under weather and road conditions of unusual difficulty.

Twenty-five cars and 119 motorcycles competed. Of the cars, 23 finished, gaining 18 gold medals, six silver medals and one bronze medal. Of the motorcycles competing, 59 gained gold medals, 14 silver medals, four bronze medals, and 42 retired.

The course was laid over some of the roughest and steepest mountain tracks in Scotland and included the notorious Inverfarigaig corkscrew with six consecutive hairpin bends, and the Amulree double hairpin bends with a rise of 1 in 4 over rocks. The trial finished with a climb over the observatory hill in the suburbs of Edinburgh in view of thousands of spectators. The hill is very narrow and has a reputed maximum gradient of 3¼ to 1, yet very few of the competitors failed to make a clean ascent.

Blossom Is Chosen Athletic Director

Former Yale Baseball Captain Selected to Succeed Dr. Sharpe

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 21—John T. Blossom, Yale '14, of Cleveland, O., was chosen today as athletic director at Yale University. He was captain of the varsity baseball team in his senior year, a team which won 17 ball games without a break. Mr. Blossom's selection was made by the Yale board of athletic control, and he will fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Dr. A. H. Sharpe '02 and whose place had been temporarily filled until Monday night by Prof. Clarence W. Mendell '94, chairman of the board.

P. G. A. CHAMPIONSHIP AUG. 13 AT OAKMONT

PITTSBURGH, June 21—The Oakmont Country Club has approved dates of Aug. 13-20, inclusive, on inquiry from George Sargent, president of the Professional Golfers Association for the professional golfers' match play tournament to be played over its course here.

The event will bring to Pittsburgh stellar golfers of first magnitude, including J. M. Barnes, United States open champion, Jock Hutchison, present British title holder, Walter C. Hagen, Leo Diegel, Cyril Walker, R. G. McDonald and others.

Sectional qualifying rounds will be played. The sectional qualification will replace the system employed in former years when the low scores in the United States open championships were used as a basis for qualification. No dates have yet been set for the qualifying round.

FRENCH WANT TALENT IN THEIR GOLF EVENT

PARIS, June 21—Secretary Becci of the French Golf Federation plans to leave for England to urge Jock Hutchison, J. Barnes and Walter C. Hagen to enter the French open golf championship at Versailles on June 27.

The federation has been greatly disappointed by the failure to date of leading American and English golfers to enter for the tournament and has decided to make a special effort to secure such talent as will give the championships an international flavor.

COLLEGE GOLFERS MATCHED TODAY

First Round in Individual Championship of Big Ten Starts—Ford, Chicago, Medalist

BIG TEN GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP
FIRST ROUND, TODAY

B. E. Ford, University of Chicago, vs. V. B. Brown Purdue University;
H. W. Walker, University of Illinois, vs. Arthur Windett, University of Ohio;
J. E. Bixler, Purdue University, vs. L. H. Bauer, University of Wisconsin;
H. A. Loeb Jr., Michigan, vs. H. W. Capen, University of Wisconsin;
G. H. Hartman, University of Chicago, vs. M. C. Frost, University of Michigan;
G. A. Alsterlund, Northwestern University, vs. H. T. Smith, University of Michigan;
C. W. McGuire, University of Chicago, vs. A. B. C. Boch, University of Wisconsin;
R. E. Reitz, University of Illinois, vs. L. S. Hatch, University of Illinois.

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, June 21—The University of Chicago golf team, which by reason of its record in the dual matches was picked to win, the first official championship of the Western Conference, came through true to form at the Midlothian Country Club here yesterday. Led by Burdette E. Ford '22, with well played rounds of 79—75—154, the Chicago quartet won the title with a total of 639, finishing 26 strokes ahead of Michigan, which had 665.

Michigan was not generally picked to finish second, but two consistent rounds of 78 and 79 by Herbert A. Loeb Jr. '23 enabled the Wolverines to nose out Wisconsin by three strokes, while Illinois, with a total of 672, was fourth. The other scores were: Northwestern, 687; Purdue, 689; Ohio State, 706 and Minnesota, 725. Indiana did not finish, but three of the players handed in cards for the qualifying round for the individual championship, the scores counting for this event.

Weather conditions were perfect and the course, especially the putting greens, was in fine condition. The layout measures 6593 yards and has a par of 35—36—71.

The good scoring by the leaders indicates there will be some close matches in the race for the individual title. Burdette E. Ford, who is a junior member at Midlothian, looks to be a player of great promise. His round of 75 in the afternoon was the best of the day.

E. M. Keating '22 of the Chicago team, qualified with 166, but on account of attendance at summer school could not remain for the individual championship. Three players tied at 169, A. B. C. Boch '23, of Wisconsin; Lawrence H. Bauer '23, of Wisconsin, and H. W. Slaughter '23, of Michigan. They scored even at the first extra hole, Slaughter losing at the second. The qualifying scores:

Player	1st	2nd	Tot
B. E. Ford '22, Chicago	79	75	154
G. H. Hartman '23, Chicago	77	78	155
H. A. Loeb Jr. '22, Michigan	78	79	157
R. E. Reitz '24, Illinois	89	76	165
G. A. Alsterlund '23, Northwestern	81	83	164
H. W. Walker, Illinois	82	81	163
J. E. Bixler '24, Purdue	80	84	164
C. W. McGuire Jr. '22, Chicago	82	83	165
V. B. Brown '23, Purdue	78	86	164
M. C. Frost '22, Wisconsin	80	85	165
H. W. Capen '22, Wisconsin	81	84	165
L. S. Hatch '24, Illinois	83	82	165
Arthur Windett '23, Ohio	82	81	163
H. T. Smith '24, Michigan	89	79	168
A. B. C. Boch '23, Wisconsin	77	92	169
L. H. Bauer '22, Wisconsin	84	85	169
*H. W. Slaughter '23, Michigan	81	88	169

*Lost in play-off of tie.

MOST FAVORITES WIN IN DELAWARE TENNIS

WILMINGTON, Del., June 20—Most of the favorites, both men and women, survived today's play in the Delaware State Tennis Tournament at the Wilmington Country Club. Despite intermittent showers the women completed their third round of singles and the men played four matches in that round.

The only surprse of the day was the elimination of J. M. Davis of Leland Stanford Junior University by Sidney Thayer of Philadelphia. Davis played a strong game, the Philadelphian winning after three hard-fought sets, 5—7, 6—3, 6—3.

Among the women who reached the fourth round were Miss Florence Ballin and Miss Martha Bayard, New York, and Miss L. H. Bancroft of Boston.

In the third round Miss Ballin defeated Mrs. C. Maderis, Philadelphia, 6—1, 7—5; Miss Bayard eliminated Mrs. C. B. Huff, Philadelphia, 6—2, 6—1, and Miss Bancroft beat Mrs. J. L. Taylor, Wilmington, 6—2, 2—7.

Miss Bancroft and Mrs. F. B. Jessup, Wilmington, won a doubles match from Mrs. Gilbert Harvey and Mrs. Ruckman, Philadelphia, 6—1, 6—0.

MURPHY, AUTO RACER, REVEALS NOVEL PLAN

CHICAGO, June 21—James Murphy plans an innovation in automobile racing, he revealed here. He intends to use eight carburetors, one for each cylinder of his especially built motor. He said that in the Indianapolis speedway race he drove the 500 miles without a generator.

In the Hoosier classic, Murphy said, he decided to use two batteries directly after he had been having generator trouble, but found he needed only one battery for victory.

Murphy said he had been using four carburetors and found the idea worked perfectly, so decided to extend it to all his cylinders.

"I don't think this motor can be touched, this year, at least," he said. "It is the last development in small, high-speed engines."

SHIELD TO ATLANTA GOLFERS

ATLANTA, Ga., June 20—The golf team of the Atlanta Athletic Club, composed of Perry Adair, R. T. Jones, T. N. Bradshaw and C. V. Rainwater, won the shield in the southern golf championship at East Lake today with an aggregate score of 308.

ATHLETICS

St. Louis Fans Sing Lee Fohl's Praises

Faith in Pilot Increases as the Browns Sail Pennantward

ST. LOUIS, June 21 (By The Associated Press)—Lee Fohl, who resigned as manager of the Cleveland Indians in 1919, today has the St. Louis Browns in first place, but refuses to predict as to whether his club will win the pennant as expected by St. Louis fans.

Expecting a hard tussle with the Yankees and the Detroit Tigers for the top run, Fohl declared the Browns are running smoothly. Ability to develop star players and remarkably good judgment in switching his batting order to obtain the best result are held responsible for Fohl's success with the Browns. According to Fohl now, the team's batting is second to none and superior to most clubs; the pitching is average; the infield is strong; the outfield is good, and the club's fleetnes of foot ranks with the swiftest.

Fohl came to St. Louis in June, 1920, almost a year after he quit as Cleveland pilot owing to criticism for allowing a pitcher to pitch to Ruth instead of passing him in a critical situation of a game with the Red Sox. Ruth won the game with a home run. He was made assistant manager to James Burke, a popular native son, and in the spring of 1921 succeeded Burke as manager.

The manager did not appeal to the followers of the Browns very well at first, as the fans were dissatisfied with Burke's removal. But Fohl gradually won confidence by piloting the Browns into third place in 1921 after the team got off to a poor start.

Despite this creditable showing, dissatisfaction still existed among the team's rooters, and there were rumors during the past winter that Fohl would not be the 1922 manager. To allay this uncertainty, Phil Ball, president of the club, said that the club's officers had every confidence in Fohl's ability and declared he again would lead the club.

Thousands of fans believe that Sisler, who is leading both leagues in almost every department of the game, will deserve much credit if St. Louis should "go over," but Fohl's quiet but efficient work in developing team work among the players is not overlooked.

Fohl discovered Hubert Pruett, a young pitcher who is said to have mastered the "fadeaway" ball. Also, he plugged up two holes in the infield—second base and third base—by getting Frank Ellerbe from Washington for third, and switching Martin McManus from third base to second, where he is starring.

The team's tremendous batting power is said to be due to the frequent switching in the lineup by Fohl, who keeps changing his players until he has an efficient slugging nine against almost any kind of pitching.

PICKUPS

When 17 runs in two games is not sufficient for the Boston Red Sox to win, it is a sad commentary on the brand of pitching Hugh Duffy receives.

Boston was the only National League city that failed to stage a game Monday on account of wet weather, but yesterday conditions were reversed, with Boston the scene of the only game played on the circuit.

Eight straight for the Detroit Tigers—and the league leading St. Louis Browns invading Tyrus Cobb's baliwick next Friday. Four and a half games now stand between the westerners, with New York sandwiched in between.

George Burns of the Red Sox had a field day at the bat yesterday, with two home runs, a double and a single. If the bases had not been empty when both his homers were made the result might tell a different story, and Detroit's winning streak cut off.

The University of Alabama has sent another baseball prospect to Cleveland. Lewis Gazzola, catcher, has reported to Tris Speaker's Indians for a tryout. The others who came up from Alabama directly to Cleveland are Joseph and Luke Sewell and Riggs Stephenson.

Capt. Charles Gagnon, Holy Cross College shortstop, who played his last game for that institution yesterday, has announced he will report to the Detroit American League Club shortly. Fred Maguire, who teamed up with Gagnon at second base while at college, is considering offers from the New York Giants, Philadelphia Athletics and Detroit.

Four players formerly wearing Detroit uniforms are holding down berths with the Cincinnati Reds—John Couch, George Harper, James Caveney and Ralph Pinelli. It goes without saying that Cobb could use any of this quartet right now, especially Pitcher Couch, who turned in such a fine exhibition at Braves Field yesterday.

Starting time in Boston Twilight games is evidently determined by the size of the crowd on hand and not by the watch. Yesterday was dark enough to begin with, but the encounter at Russell Field was held up half an hour while the stands were being leisurely filled. This, happily, does not apply to games in the newspaper teams' circuit which get under way a reasonable time before sunset.

Police escort for umpires is becoming a regular thing in games in which the Yankees take part. It is wondered if the New York American League club is willing to share the expense of an extra detail of officers for the protection of umpires. Assaulting one's own manager may be a "family affair," but a distinction shall be drawn where umpires are involved, if the league authorities have anything to do about it.

PRINCETON GOLFERS FOR INTERCOLLEGIATE

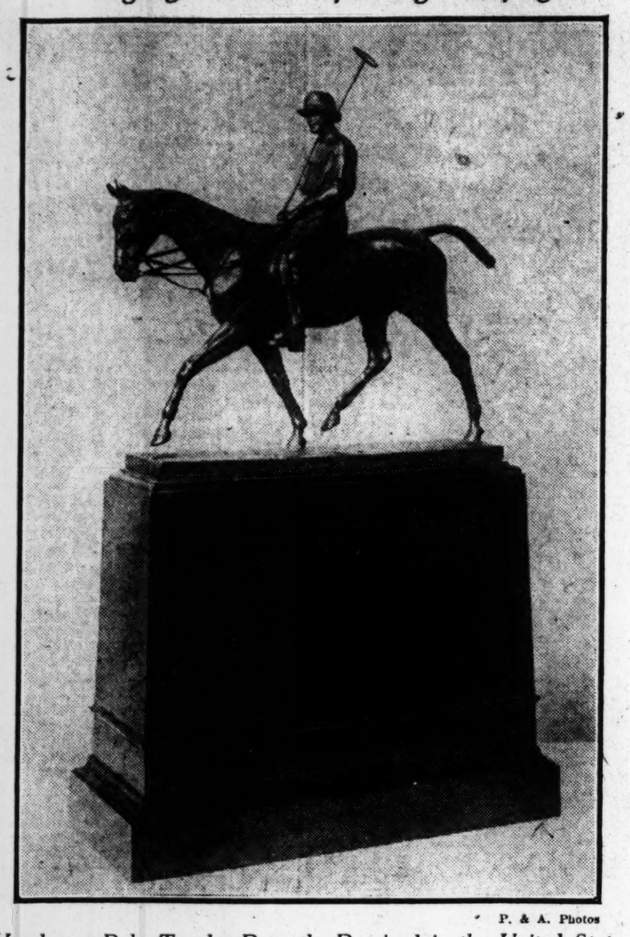
PRINCETON, N. J., June 20—Princeton is to send the following golfers to play in the team match in the intercollegiate at Garden City, L. I., next week: R. E. Knepper, R. W. Wintringer, E. B. Carruth, B. H. Starks, F. T. Knepper, F. D. M. Strachan.

In addition to these players, the following will also try for the individual honors: C. G. Webb, Todd, E. S. Smith, D. H. Ward.

NAVY LEAVES FOR HUDSON

ANNAPOLIS, Md., June 21—The United States Naval Academy varsity eight-oared crew left Annapolis today for the annual Poughkeepsie classic next Monday. The Naval lads are in prime shape for the contest.

Highly Prized Sporting Trophy



P. & A. Photos

Handsome Polo Trophy Recently Received in the United States From British Club

One of These Miniature Polo Players in Bronze Has Been Presented to Each of the Members of the United States Team Which Won the International Trophy at Hurlingham, England, in 1921.

FAIRWAY FABLES

WHEN a star golfer is "off" his putting it is surprising just how great the slump can be, and this fact is illustrated by James Braid's performance at Sandwich yesterday where four putts on a single green and three strokes on six of the incoming nine ended his chances for another year. And as every golfer knows, these missed putts on a day when the touch has been lost are the wee ones that the duffers tap in with the back of the putter!

Belmont's three-day open started this morning after about five days of rain, and the long hitters will find their distance ability distinctly at a premium with some parts of the course as soggy as in the early spring.

Many Hagen rooters who have waited two years for the 1920 national titlist to repeat in a major event are smiling broadly today and are reminding the supporters of such as Hutchison that Hagen's nerve never has been equaled yet when he is in his stride, and how the little performance at Sandwich the last two days makes it appear that he is striding right now. At that, the exponent of the mashie-iron mussed his score badly at the end of yesterday's round by taking 5 and 6 when a pair of 4s would have netted him a 69.

Among other things, the process of playing the rounds of the Canadian amateur championship in Ontario is a matter of seeding out a few of the Thompsons, who seem to be in the draw on every hand. Judging from the representation this must be the golfing family par excellence of the Dominion.

Even though the necessary number of subscribing members has not been secured for the projected women's golf links on Long Island in the interests of which Miss Marion Hollins, present national titlist has been working diligently, yet an extension of time on the land option has been secured and the links at Glen Head are pretty certain to be a reality very soon. This is the great opportunity of women golfers and they will not miss it.

As a preliminary indication that they mean business, the envoys of the Royal Montreal Golf Club to the Canadian championship stopped off at the Toronto fairways and defeated the home team 6 to 3 in the annual match for the Archie Kerr Trophy. These Canadians believe in gentlemanly wins, for seven of the 10 were not decided till the eighteenth green. Five of Montreal's stars, by the way, are still in the running at Lancaster, after the first round.

BRITISH ISLES BEATS ITALY FOR DAVIS CUP

ROEHAMPTON, Eng., June 21 (By the Associated Press) — The British Isles Davis Cup team today won another match in singles from the Italian team. F. G. Lowe defeated Cesare Colombo, 6—1, 6—2, 6—0.

The remaining match of the series, Count di Robecco against Maj. Algernon R. Kingscote, was defaulted by the Italian player. Great Britain thus has won all the matches with the Italian players.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Vernon	44	28	.611
San Francisco	46	31	.597
Los Angeles	42	36	.538
Portland	36	37	.493
Salt Lake City	35	36	.493
Oakland	34	44	.436
Seattle	33	43	.434
Sacramento	31	46	.403

RESULTS TUESDAY

Salt Lake City 6, Los Angeles 5.
Vernon 9, Portland 7.
Oakland 4, Seattle 1.
San Francisco 5, Sacramento 1.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION

Atlanta 3; Little Rock 1.
New Orleans 7; Mobile 2.
Memphis vs. Birmingham (postponed).

Newark Athletic Club Is After Stars

Many College Athletes to Represent New Jersey Organization

NEW YORK, June 21—Collection of a group of star athletes has been begun by the recently organized Newark Athletic Club with the hope of being formidably represented in this year's national championships of the Amateur Athletic Union.

Capt. J. A. Leconey '23 of Lafayette College tops the men so far assembled, but other names famous in track and field annals have been linked with the growing roster of the club. Leconey won both the sprint events at the recent intercollegiate A. A. A. championship games at the Harvard Stadium, and is recognized as one of the fleetest runners in the world.

Others being mentioned as athletic members of the club include: E. B. Kirby, Cornell '24, a consistent 4m. 20s. miler; H. H. Meyer, Rutgers '23, middle Atlantic low hurdler champion; H. W. Ray, Rutgers '22, middle Atlantic quarter-mile champion; Frank Zuna, American marathon champion in 1921; Capt. D. H. De Witt, Rutgers varsity track team; C. Y. Chittick '22, Massachusetts Institute of Technology sprinter, and A. G. Desch, Notre Dame, world's 440-yard hurdle record-holder.

YALE VARSITY CREW LEADS JUNIOR BOAT

GALES FERRY, Conn., June 21—A heavy rain flattened out the roughness of the water on the Thames River today and the Yale University crews had a good chance to row. In the downpour, the varsity and junior varsity went on a seven-mile paddle with two sprints toward the end of a quarter of a mile each, in which the varsity crew beat the juniors each time by a full length.

The freshman and combination crews also went out, covering nine miles, with several sprints toward the end, in which the freshmen had the advantage.

Mr. Merkleham, the referee, and Mr. Chappell, chairman of the regatta committee, were in quarters this morning to take over race arrangements with Capt. Langhorne Gibson '22. This afternoon they will be in Harvard's quarters for the same purpose.

U. S. ENTRIES FOR WIMBLEDON TENNIS

LONDON, June 21—The Americans who will compete in the Wimbledon tennis tournament include:

Men's Singles—Dean Mathey, A. W. Asthalter, Axel B. Gravem, and G. C. Caner.

Women's Singles—Mrs. I. Mallory, Miss Edith Sigourney, Mrs. Rawsonwood, and Miss Elizabeth Ryan.

Men's Doubles by Pairs—Asthalter and W. C. Crawley; J. C. Masterman, who is an Oxford student, and Gravem, and Mathey and Caner.

Women's Doubles—Mrs. Mallory and Miss Sigourney.

In the mixed doubles Miss Ryan will play with the Australian, Randolph Lycett; Mrs. Mallory will be paired with Mathey, Mrs. Rawsonwood will play with G. M. Elliott, and Miss Sigourney will have Caner as a partner.

MLLE. LENGLEN IN LONDON

LONDON, June 21 (By The Associated Press)—Mlle. Suzanne Lenglen arrived in London today to prepare for the tennis tournament at Wimbledon. She will begin practice immediately.

FRANCE NOT ABLE TO PLAY IN U. S.

Will Make Request of Australians to Play in England

PARIS, June 21—The French Lawn Tennis Association is making a request of the Australian Davis Cup team, conditional upon the latter's defeating Belgium, that play in the semi-finals against the French team be held in England.

A. H. Muhr, secretary of the association, is leaving for England today to attend the Australia-Belgium matches, which begin tomorrow, with the intention of presenting the request immediately upon the conclusion of the matches. The French tennis officials feel assured that Australia will win, but are refraining from presenting their request until the matches are over, out of respect to the Belgian team.

M. Wallet, president of the French association, declares that if the Australian team refuses to play the semi-finals in England instead of the United States, it will mean that the French team will be forced to default, as the money is not available for the American trip.

SILVER RULING HITS JEWELERS

Articles Marked "Sterling" Must Be 92.5 Per Cent Pure

NEW YORK, June 21—Silver articles bearing the imprint "Sterling" must contain at least .925 pure silver, the Court of Special Sessions ruled today in suspending sentences upon a jeweler and his clerk for violating section 422 of the Penal Code.

The jeweler was charged with having sold a belt buckle stamped "sterling," not made entirely of metal complying with the law. The stamped part assayed above the requirements, but metal in another part of the buckle obviously was not silver, being more durable, it was said.

"This decision is of tremendous importance to the trade," said the jewelers' counsel, Adolph H. Rosenfeld, who will appeal the case as a test. "Nearly all articles of silver stamped 'sterling' contain some other metal for stiffening. Otherwise, such things as silver candlesticks could not be made. Under today's ruling, would the manufacturer of a silver knife stamped 'sterling' be legal unless a silver blade were substituted for a steel one?"

RUTH OUT OF GAME FOR REST OF WEEK

CHICAGO, June 31 (By The Associated Press)—George H. Ruth's argument with Umpire Dineen yesterday before the Cleveland-New York game will keep him out of the game two days in addition to the three days' suspension imposed yesterday, President B. B. Johnson of the American League announced today. Ruth consequently will not be able to play until Sunday.

President Johnson increased the home run king's suspension, originally three days, for disputing a decision made by Dineen in Monday's game at Cleveland, to five days when he received a long report from the umpire today, detailing remarks made by the outfielder yesterday when ordered off the field in compliance with Mr. Johnson's first ruling.

Mr. Johnson announced that Ruth is suspended without pay and that this feature of the decision will cost the player $1500, or $300 a day, which was said by the American League president to be Ruth's salary.

"Ruth is going to behave himself or I'll keep him out of the game all summer," Mr. Johnson said.

ILLINOIS EDUCATOR GOING TO WILLIAMS

URBANA, Ill., June 18 (Special Correspondence)—After 15 years' service at the University of Illinois, Dr. Otto Eduard Lessing has resigned, to become director of the German department at Williams College.

Before coming to Illinois, Professor Lessing had taught at the University of Wisconsin and at Smith College.

He will spend this summer in Germany, collecting material for his second of three volumes of a comprehensive history of German literature. The first volume was published this year by Carl Riessner, Dresden, Germany.

Material for the third volume will be obtained while Dr. Lessing is doing research work at Williams College.

AUSTIN HIGH BEATS LANE

CHICAGO, June 21—Austin High School, displacing last year's champion Lane team yesterday, will meet George Washington High School of New York here Saturday for the baseball championship of the two greatest cities. Alexander Black, pitcher for the winners, brought in the winning run in he ninth by dashing for third base after hitting for two bases. There were two out and two strikes on the batter when Black started to steal, and the Lane catcher was so surprised that he threw wild and Black scored, winning the game, 6 to 5.

FRICKE IS RE-ELECTED

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., June 21—A. K. Fricke '24, of Swarthmore, Pa., has been re-elected captain of the Wesleyan University baseball team for another year, it was announced today. The election was held by the nine Wesleyan letter men after the close of the game with Amherst College at Amherst yesterday. Fricke played second base for two years on the varsity team and also played halfback on the varsity football squad last fall. He is president of the sophomore class and a Psi Upsilon man.

PRESIDENT DROPS ALASKA TRIP

WASHINGTON, June 20—President Harding's tentatively projected Alaskan trip this summer has been abandoned, it was definitely announced at the White House. The President was said to regret greatly that he saw no possibility of leaving Washington under prevailing conditions in public business and legislative matters.

SUBSIDY LETTER STARTS WRANGLE

Democrat Criticizes Expenditures for Liquor Advertising

WASHINGTON, June 21—President Harding's letter to Frank W. Mondell, representative (R.), from Wyoming, approving the plan to let the ship subsidy bill go over until the Senate had voted on the tariff, started a bitter partisan wrangle today in the House.

James F. Byrnes (D.), Representative from South Carolina, said he hoped the Republicans would "explain to the people how they had voted $1,705,000 for Shipping Board advertising under the direction of 'Admiral' Lasker, who had used part of it for advertisements in foreign newspapers setting forth that liquor was being sold on American ships, and failing to so advertise in American papers, thus deceiving the people here."

Mr. Mondell replied that the President had been "most considerate" in his letter by not "harrowing upon the sordid story of the waste and extravagance in the building of the fleet under a Democratic Administration."

Finis J. Garrett (D.), Representative from Tennessee, demanded to know why there had been no prosecutions by Harry M. Daugherty, attorney general, to which Mr. Mondell answered he referred to waste rather than criminal practices.

COUNCIL ELECTS F. D. ROOSEVELT

Construction Men Organize to Increase Efficiency

WASHINGTON, June 21—Franklin D. Roosevelt of New York, formerly Assistant Secretary of the Navy and Democratic candidate for Vice-President in 1920, was elected president of the American Construction Council yesterday at the close of a two-day meeting of representatives of 10 branches of the industry to form the new body.

The council was organized as a central body for the whole of the building and construction industry of the country to co-ordinate and standardize efforts for increasing the efficiency of all kinds of construction.

A program was adopted calling for immediate steps toward the solution of the important problems of the construction industry, including the formation of a code of ethics acceptable to the industry and the public, collection of needed statistics, reduction of the national shortage of building mechanics and the establishment of a necessary apprenticeship system and recommendations for stabilizing the construction industry to mitigate the evils of seasonal employment and the trade migration of Labor.

BILL WOULD GIVE RIGHTS TO WOMEN

House Act Outlines Citizenship Requirements

WASHINGTON, June 21—The House yesterday by a vote of 206 to 9 passed a bill which would open to alien married women substantially all naturalization and citizenship rights enjoyed by alien men.

Provision would be made by the bill to enable alien married women who desire to do so and are qualified, to declare their intention and become naturalized. The bill would permit alien women to qualify for and obtain naturalization and citizenship upon their own initiative. For alien women who marry Americans the period of residence necessary for naturalization would be one year.

The bill would enable a woman who had by marriage lost her citizenship to obtain naturalization and recover her franchise. The bill in nowise affects the status of children.

GEN. CHANG TSO-LIN RETIRES HIS FORCE

WASHINGTON, June 21—Under an agreement reached between representatives of Gen. Wu Pei-fu and Gen. Chang Tso-lin, the movement of General Chang's army back into Manchuria is in full progress, according to a message yesterday from Jacob G. Schurman, Minister in Peking.

During the preceding 24 hours, the message said, 358 carloads of military equipment, including guns, horses, and other heavy impedimenta belonging to General Chang's forces, had left Shan-Haikwan, and the Manchurian troops in large numbers were passing beyond the great wall afoot.

MR. GAINES GOING TO NEW YORK

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 21—Arthur J. Gaines, for 10 years secretary and manager of the St. Louis Symphony Society Society, has resigned and will become manager of the New York Musical Society at a salary of $10,000 a year, it was announced yesterday. The New York society will make its debut next fall.

COLUMBIA CLUB RENEWS LEASE

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 21—The Columbia University Club has extended the lease on its club quarters at 4 to 14 West Forty-Third Street for 19 years, the new lease to begin next May. It calls for an annual rental of $42,500 and was obtained from Elbridge T. Gerry, who gives the club an option of 20 years' renewal.

WOOL BUYING HEAVY

CHICAGO, June 21—Buying of new clip wool at originating sections constitutes the bulk of activity in the markets for the staple at present. Mill buying has slowed down, but larger dealers are confident prices will hold up.

MRS. MALLORY WINS AGAIN

ROEHAMPTON, Eng., June 21 (By The Associated Press)—Mrs. F. I. Mallory today defeated Miss P. H. Dransfield of England in the third round of the tournament which is being played here. The score was 6—1, 6—2.

BASEBALL GAME IS POSTPONED

The Harvard-Yale baseball game scheduled to be played at Soldiers Field this afternoon was postponed until Saturday. The teams go to New Haven tonight to play yesterday's postponed game at Yale Field tomorrow afternoon.

WHY AMERICA STANDS ALOOF

Albert J. Beveridge Explains Situation to Kiwanis Convention

TORONTO, June 21 (Special)—Speaking at the International Kiwanis Convention today, Albert J. Beveridge, formerly United States Senator, alluded to the non-interference in world problems adopted by his Government. "In view of the divergent races which constitute the Republic," he said, "our largest task is to fuse the various racial elements of our population into one harmonious people."

Not only one in basic social and political ideas, not only one in language, our task is to create a new race in the world which shall be known to history as the American people. This is the reason why our Government cannot interfere politically with foreign disputes, plans or ambitions. The moment such an adventure is undertaken the welding process among our racial groups is reversed.

"It is indispensable to a just appraisement of America's foreign policy that this circumstance which is not present in any country of the old world or Asia shall be clearly borne in mind by those who assume to pass judgment upon the motives of the American people and the policies of the American Government."

A striking pageant illustrative of the growth of the Republic followed, in which appeared 48 maidens each bearing the shield of the state which had sent her to represent it.

SWEDEN WILL VOTE ON LIQUOR AUG. 27

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 21—Prohibition of intoxicating liquor will be voted on in Sweden August 27, said a dispatch received today by the Department of Commerce from the American Consul-General at Stockholm. As the general elections usually are held in the month of September each year, it was thought advisable to have the prohibition question eliminated before they took place.

The newspapers generally are reported as expressing surprise that the popular vote on the subject should be set at so early a date and at a time when great numbers of voters probably would be absent from home on vacations.

The movement for eliminating the liquor traffic in Sweden has been gaining momentum rapidly in recent years, with the consumption being steadily decreased through a campaign of education on the effects of alcohol. Action of the United States in outlawing liquor was a great boon to the prohibition movement in Sweden.

LABOR WILL WATCH HARVARD ACTION

Federation Decides to Investigate Alleged Discrimination Against the Jews

CINCINNATI, June 21 (By The Associated Press)—Without discussion or opposition, the American Federation of Labor convention today adopted a resolution favoring an investigation of the "alleged discriminatory action which is said to be contemplated by Harvard University to bar admission of Jews as students."

The resolution declared the federation's disapproval of "any departure from true liberal tradition," and condemned as un-American any policy which may deny to any racial or religious groups equal opportunities for education."

The resolution specified the federation should cause the investigation to be made and that the officers, if they found that a ban were to be placed on Jews, should take "such action as they deem feasible to remove the discrimination contemplated and to assure equal opportunities to all, regardless of race and religious affiliation."

The education committee of the American Federation of Labor reported today that an investigation of school textbooks made by the Federation during the last year disclosed no evidence that the texts were being used for circulating propaganda regarded as opposed to organized labor. However, it said, older text books failed to realize the importance of the labor movement.

MEXICO IS TO SET UP ITS OWN WEST POINT

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., June 21 (Special)—A Mexican military mission headed by Gen. V. Hernandez Covarrubias has just completed a tour of the United States, studying American army organization systems and military schools.

The Colegio Militar at Mexico City, of which General Covarrubias is commander, is to be modeled after American military schools, according to Luis McGregor, an architect who was one of the mission. The school, destroyed during the Carranza régime, will be restored within a year.

Others with General Covarrubias included Col. R. Cassilus, commandant of the cavalry school, and A. Piembert, engineer and consulting engineer of the National Railways of Mexico.

Washington's Passing Show

Special from Monitor Bureau

Washington, June 20.

PROBABLY no more careless piece of work ever was undertaken by a body of public men than that of the recent effort of 164 members of Congress to have 136 employees of the Treasury Department discharged from what they called "key" positions on the ground that they were Democrats.

The statements made have aroused the National Civil Service Reform League and its researches have brought to light some interesting facts in the case. They get their figures from the Civil Service Commission whose records disclose that of the 136 whose dismissal was asked 80 come under the protection of the civil service law. Under this law these employees may not be removed until furnished with a statement showing the reason for their dismissal, and given an opportunity to reply to the charges made against them, and they may not be removed for political reasons.

The official records show, according to a statement by the league, that 32 of the employees whose dismissal was asked entered the Civil Service through examination before the Wilson administration took office in 1913. Eleven went into the service through examination before 1900; two as early as 1890.

Three of those whose names appear in the Congressional memorial are shown by the Civil Service Commission records to have been appointed in 1922 to positions not under the civil service. Five of the names given do not appear in the commission's records, indicating very recent appointments under the present Administration. Four of those listed as persons who should be removed are shown by the records of the commission to have resigned some months ago.

While the offices of 56 of the employees whose dismissal is requested are not classified under the Civil Service, the records of most of these men and women show them not to have been political appointees in any sense. They are in most cases men and women who have worked up to their present positions from the ranks.

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Many people have read with interest the thrilling story of Capt. William Shafroth regarding the American relief work in Russia, recently sent out from England by The Associated Press.

The narrative found many sympathetic readers in Washington because Captain Shafroth has numerous acquaintances here. He is the youngest son of John F. Shafroth, former United States Senator from Colorado, and spent much of his youth here. The beginning of the war found him a law student in the University of California, but he lost no time in volunteering his services. In France he rose to the rank of captain.

When the war ended, Captain Shafroth left the army, but did not return to the United States. He has been employed in relief duties of various kinds and in that capacity has visited most of the regions affected by the war, including the remote Transbaikal section of Russia. He is now in England with his mother.

Captain Shafroth is one of three sons of Mr. and Mrs. Shafroth who served during the war. Lieut.-Com. John F. Shafroth was in command of a torpedo flotilla off the coast of Ireland from the beginning to the close, while Capt. Morrison Shafroth, like his younger brother, saw service in France.

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Representing the British Lady Journalists Association, Miss F. G. Knowles Foster, F. R. G. S., is in this country seeking to affiliate with the newspaper women of the United States in order that there may be mutual helpfulness between the writing women on both sides of the water.

The organization which Miss Knowles Foster represents requires that all applicants be paid journalists or novelists who have published remunerative work. The president is Lady Burnham, wife of the proprietor of the London Telegraph, who, however, qualified on articles written by herself and which have been paid for, as did Lady Northcliffe, the former president.

Miss Knowles Foster has seen President and Mrs. Harding and explained the object of her visit. Both have expressed approval of the proposed program. The Pen Women's League and the National Women's Press Association have agreed to co-operate along the lines suggested by Miss Knowles Foster.

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The question has been raised as to why senators and members of the House of Representatives should have been so surprised as most of them appear to have been over Mr. Busch's revelations that liquor was being sold aboard American vessels on the high seas, and some have gone so far as to criticize them for their lack of information.

Second thought, however, should have brought commendation rather than condemnation. Unless it is the business of a prohibitionist to know where intoxicants are sold he is most apt not to know, because naturally he gives no heed to the dispensation of what he does not want. But there is another reason in the case of congressmen. Dry or wet, these gentlemen are not going abroad to any great extent these days. Ever since the war, and during the war, for that matter, Congress has been in almost continuous session, necessitating members remaining within call if not actually in their seats, with the result that the average member knows more about the ship of state than he does about Mr. Lasker's vessels.

There never has been a decade in which Congress has been so constantly in session as the past one. And there is no surcease in sight for them yet.

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Reports from Indiana are that the contestants there are already getting into action in what is believed will be one of the fiercest political fights which has marked the history of that great political battleground. Former Senator Beveridge and former Governor Ralston, respective Republican and Democratic candidates for the United States Senate, already have begun their activities and both are making especial appeals to the women voters. The Democrats have a woman candidate for Congress and Mr. Beveridge was favored by the women in his primary candidacy. The Democrats are counting upon support from some of Senator New's disaffected followers, but the claim is not conceded.

THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

Shakespeare's "The Tempest" at the University of Toronto

TORONTO, Canada, June 19 (Special Correspondence) — Convocation week at the University of Toronto was signalized not only by a visit from an old Canadian collegian, Sir Auckland Geddes, and Dr. Sze, the Chinese Ambassador to Washington, but by a sumptuous production of Shakespeare's last independently written play "The Tempest." The latter, of course, was performed at the Hart House Theater, which, with its excellent lighting facilities, and apparatus for modern scenic devices, alone made such a revival possible in an academic institution.

There was much curious anticipation with regard to the production, as it was the first opportunity afforded the new director, Bertram Forsyth, who came from London last September, to exemplify his skill in a field for which he had been specially trained — Shakespearean production. There was some preliminary skepticism as to the outcome; for the reason that 17 years ago the University brought Ben Greet to Toronto to present "The Tempest" as a convocation play and the result was dismal. Mr. Greet's theory that Shakespeare is most effective when presented on a bare stage will not hold water in the case of "The Tempest" which is clearly spectacular in intention and form. In the outcome, this year's production was a triumph for Mr. Forsyth and also for Frederick Cates, who designed the scenery and costumes, and who is also an Englishman who recently came to Canada to take a lectureship on the architectural faculty of the university.

Few stage directors have had a better training for such a task as that of reviving "The Tempest" than Mr. Forsyth. He is a graduate of Christ Church, Oxford, who as a student was an active figure in the Oxford Union Dramatic Society which gives annual productions of classic drama. From thence he went to the Shakespeare Memorial Theater at Stratford-on-Avon and obtained a thorough experience under Sir Frank Benson, who has achieved remarkable results in teaching young actors how to preserve the beauties of the Shakespearean line and at the same time give it the effect of spontaneous, natural utterance. Later he played several rôles in the Shakespearean spectacles of Sir Herbert Tree; and prior to the war spent a considerable period in Germany studying Teutonic stage methods. It is said that Mr. Forsyth is familiar with the other side of the footlights in every German theater which prides itself on the presentation of Shakespeare.

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Such an experience bore ample fruit in a presentation of "The Tempest," notable for its charm, speed and general qualities of fantastic illusion. It went so well that few spectators took thought of the immense pains involved in "putting over" a piece so episodical and weak in sustained dramatic interest as this combination of artificial intrigue, divine poetry and strange, archaic revelry. To the writer the most striking factor in Mr. Forsyth's achievement was his success in teaching a large body of inexperienced actors the finer shades of Shakespearean expression. Around the Hart House Theater, both before and since his coming, there has grown up a very considerable body of talent, who are not professional actors, yet who cannot be classified as amateurs, because they have gradually acquired ease and familiarity with the stage technique. Mr. Forsyth has now about a score of actors to draw upon, who possess not only intelligence and a measure of skill, but sufficient personality to make their characterizations vivid. Only two or three of these had had previous experience in the acting of Shakespeare. Yet not a line of the "gems" with which "The Tempest" abounds failed of adequate expression.

Helen A. Clarke and Charlotte Porter, the Boston savants who edited the Pembroke edition of Shakespeare, point out that "The Tempest" is the poet's only "American" play, inasmuch as it is linked to the new world through the allusion to the "vex't Bermoothes" and the initial episode seems to have been inspired by a narrative of the wreck of Sir George Somers while en route to Virginia, published about a year before the production of the play at Blackfriars Theater, supposedly in 1611. It is quite certain that Shakespeare in middle age was seeking new fields not only in locale, but in character.

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Lytton Strachey in a recently reprinted essay holds that Shakespeare in his final period had become bored with the type of intensely tragic and fateful tale he had dwelt on at the zenith of his productive activity, and wished to amuse himself with quaint fancies and sage reflections upon life. The decision of Prospero, who with power to work evil and destroy his enemies decides that "the game is not worth the candle," is unique in comparison with earlier Shakespearean dénouements. Then there is the exquisite sprite Ariel, richly elaborated from the earlier Puck, and the weird, half-tragic Caliban is a monster, yet a logical thinker, in whom "class-consciousness" is very strongly developed. Even such a minor rôle as the courtier Gonzalo is treated in a whimsical way that enables Shakespeare to have some sport with Utopian ideas.

But though Shakespeare abandoned convention to please himself, on many a page, he was also intent on providing a popular entertainment, founded on the court masque which had begun, chiefly through the influence of Beaumont and Fletcher, to make its impression on the commercial theater. Thus "The Tempest" has not only a romantic love story and one or two tedious intrigues, but devices like the disappearing table, and actors dressed as animals, which have done service in extravaganza ever since. In Mr. Forsyth's revision for stage purposes a good deal of the early Jacobean boisterousness was eliminated without damage to the whole. The scenic designs and costumes of Frederick Coates were not only fantastic in a refined, decorative sense, but suggested the cabalistic spirit of many of the episodes.

Mr. Forsyth, who is endowed with unusual height and a sonorous voice, made a majestic figure as Prospero, and for the rôle of Ariel he was fortunate in securing a girl of remarkable eloquence, agility, and grace in Lorna McLean, who has had a thorough training as an interpretative dancer. For the idyl of Ferdinand and Miranda he had two performers, satisfying both in expression and in a pictorial sense, in R. de R. Acklom and Heasell Mitchell. The difficult rôle of Caliban was intrusted to Dixon Wagner, an actor who has in the past won success in such exceptional plays as the medieval French farce, "Monsieur Patelin," and Holberg's eighteenth century satire, "'Rasmus Montanus." He not only evoked all the fun from the rôle of the monster that Shakespeare intended, but gave it qualities of pathos and intensity. H. C.

Mr. Damrosch at Rheims and Rome

PARIS, June 12 (Special Correspondence)—Walter Damrosch, director of the New York Symphony Orchestra, who has been making a European tour, was enthusiastically received at Rheims. He visited the municipal music school, in which he was especially interested because he is president of the American Friends of Music in France. This organization, founded during the war in aid of French musicians in distress, has recently particularly given its support to the school of Rheims. It was completely reorganized after the war by its chief, Jules Hansen, and with American help it is now accomplishing gratifying results in the restoration of the cultural life of the inhabitants of the war-stricken city.

On his return from Rheims Mr. Damrosch went to Rome and visited the American Academy, where there have recently been founded three fellowships in musical composition, one of which is named the Damrosch Fellowship. Mr. Damrosch anticipated great advantages to American music from these fellowships. From Rome Mr. Damrosch proceeded to Vienna and Munich. He will return to Paris to attend the opening of the American Conservatoire at Fontainbleau on June 25.

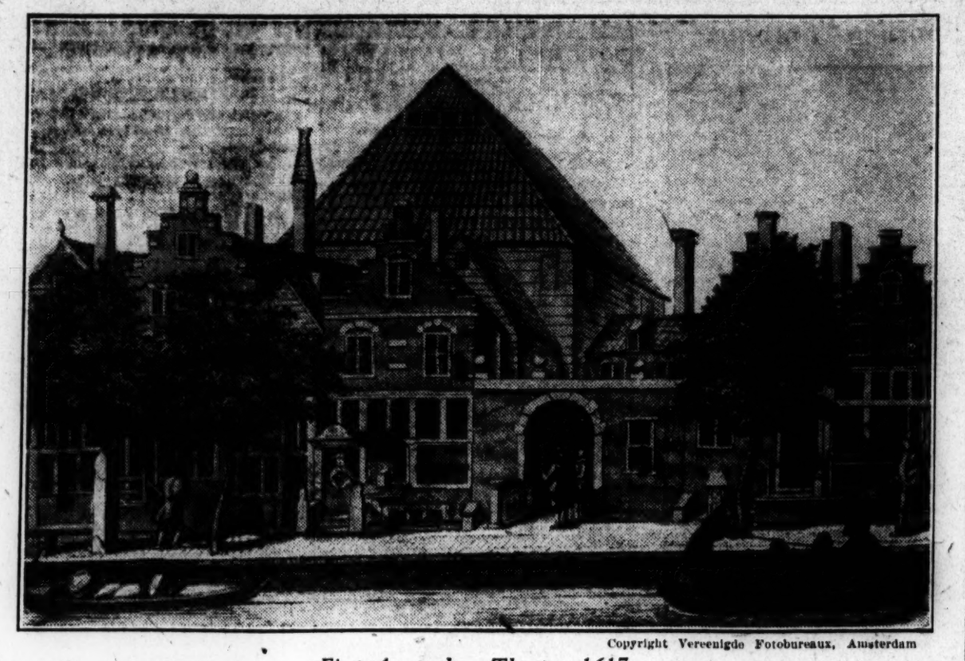
Illya Zemsky Picture Sale for Russian Relief

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 19—Illya Zemsky, a young Russian artist, is exhibiting at the Bookery Art Gallery a group of 80 or more paintings and drawings which he considers his best work; all proceeds are to go toward helping his fellow countrymen and the canvases which remain unsold are to be auctioned at the end of the exhibition. Mr. Zemsky came to the United States as a boy, intending to study engineering; but he eventually turned to art and since then has been a familiar figure in independent exhibitions. The paintings are equally divided between portraits and landscapes and it is in the latter group that the painter's individual talent finds the most complete and consistent expression.

Like many modernists, he patternizes nature and makes rich effects from the hills and woodland streams near Woodstock, New York. Many of the portraits are well characterized, particularly those of children, but an uneven execution and a varying ability to "see them through" limit their appeal as paintings.

David Belasco has preparations for his revival of "The Merchant of Venice" in full swing.



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First Amsterdam Theater, 1617

The Motion Pictures

Hollywood, Cal., June 14
Special Correspondence

THE motion picture colony is waiting, more or less impatiently, for the boom in business which was predicted earlier in the season by the heads of the big film companies in New York and in which Hollywood is vitally interested. Up to the month of June it had not arrived, although the producers as a whole are quite optimistic and predict a big increase in production as the summer advances.

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The two most interesting productions now being made are Douglas Fairbanks' huge picturization of "Robin Hood" and Mary Pickford's second making of her former popular success, "Tess of the Storm Country."

"Robin Hood" is the most ambitious picture Fairbanks has attempted. He's about half way through with the filming of it, and to date, according to officials at his studio, he has spent over $500,000, with the most difficult work yet to come. The building of enormous sets, the employment and costuming of great mobs of people, the engaging of well-known screen people and the spending of enormous sums of money on production doesn't necessarily mean an artistic picture, an entertaining one or a successful box office attraction, as producers have so often learned to their bitter cost; but Fairbanks and his associates think "Robin Hood" is going to be one of the greatest pictures ever made, and already they are working on plans for sending the picture out as a road attraction.

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Miss Pickford will complete her picture ahead of her husband's. Hollywood is keenly interested in this production and is debating how much Miss Pickford will be able to improve on the original "Tess" with the experience she has had since the old days, plus the mechanical improvements in picture making now at her disposal.

Mary and Douglas work at the same studio (their own) and it is an amusing study in contrasts to see him in his gorgeous castle sets, surrounded by hundreds of brilliantly costumed players, being photographed, while over in a far corner of the lot one can see little Mary in drab clothes working in and around a tumble-down shanty. Between scenes each visits the other's sets, and then the contrast is even more pronounced.

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Pauline Frederick and Sessue Hayakawa, two of the screen's most popular dramatic stars, have left pictures for an indefinite period. Miss Frederick is under a five-year's contract with Al Woods, and will probably open in a stage play in New York this autumn. Mr. Hayakawa has just left for a three months' visit to Japan, and upon his return will begin rehearsals in New York for a play which is to be produced by the Shuberts.

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The Famous Players-Laskey Studio, is one of the busiest places in town. Cecil B. DeMille is doing a screen version of Alice Duer Miller's novel, "Manslaughter," with his customary lavish and exotic hand. Leatrice Joy, Thomas Meighan and Lois Wilson have the leading rôles.

William De Mille is at work on Booth Tarkington's "Clarence," with a cast which includes Wallace Reid, Agnes Ayres, Theodore Roberts, May McAvoy and Kathlyn Williams.

Wallace Reid and Lila Lee are being filmed in a story called "The Ghost Director." Penrhyn Stanlaws, who forsook the world of art for the movies, is directing a picture called "Pink Gods," with a cast which includes Bebe Daniels, James Kirkwood, Anna Q. Nilsson and Raymond Hatton. Betty Compson and Bert Lytle are being "shot" in Mary Johnson's popular old novel, "To Have and to Hold," under the direction of George Fitzmaurice.

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Another popuar old-timer being filmed is is Denman Thompson's play, "The Old Homestead," with Theodore Roberts playing the rôle of Uncle Josh. Home from a trip to Europe, Gloria Swanson has started a picture called "The Impossible Mrs. Bellew." George Melford is about completing a desert story called "Burning Sands," and Irving Willat is making a deep-sea tale, "On the High Seas," with Dorothy Dalton and Jack Holt.

Interesting news is that Laurette Taylor will be in Hollywood in July to make a picture version of "Peg o' My Heart" for Metro. This will be Miss Taylor's screen début. She will come to the coast, accompanied by her husband, J. Hartley Manners, the author of the play, and the picture will be started immediately under the direction of King Vidor. The story of the play was made into a picture by Famous Players-Laskey a few years ago, with Wanda Hawley in the title rôle, but was never released because of the litigation between Oliver Morosco, from whom the Famous Players secured the screen rights, and Mr. Manners, the latter being victorious.

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Richard Walton Tully, having sidetracked the supervision of his stage plays for the time being, is at work on his second screen production, "Omar the Tentmaker," with Guy Bates Post and Virginia Brown Fair in the leading rôles. His first picture was "The Masquerader," in which Mr. Post portrayed the part he played so many hundreds of times on the stage.

Norma Talmadge is doing a film version of Robert Hitchens' play, "The Voice From the Minaret," under the direction of Frank Lloyd. This play was produced at the Globe Theater in London in August, 1919, and consisted of a prologue and three acts. Constance Talmadge is making a film version of the well-known stage play "East Is West," under the direction of Sidney Franklin.

Katherine MacDonald's next picture will be an original story called "The Lonely Road," by Charles Logue.

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The Selznick organization which has been turning out "program pictures," with Elaine Hammerstein, Owen Moore and other more or less popular screen players, is going to make a series of what the trade calls "special productions," and has, according to an announcement just made, purchased John Galsworthy's "Justice," and Anthony Hope's "Rupert of Hentzau." Clara Kimball Young announces that her next picture will be Gilda Varesi's "Enter Madame," and that Elliott Dexter will be her leading man.

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After a period of inactivity Metro is getting under way again. Rex Ingram is working on "Black Orchids." Viola Dana, who has recently returned from a four months' personal appearance tour, has started a picture called "Page Tim O'Brien," by John Moroso. Charles Felton Pidgin's old rural comedy "Quincy Adams Sawyer" is to be made into a special production under the direction of Clarence Badger.

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The Goldwyn studio, another one of the big picture-making plants which has been far under normal in its production activities, is gradually becoming active again. Allen Holubar is filming a $10,000 prize story called "Broken Chains," with a cast headed by Colleen Moore. R. A. Walsh is making "Captain Blackbird," an original story by Carey Wilson. Rupert Hughes, having just finished "The Bitterness of Sweets," with Colleen Moore and Antonio Moreno, will shortly start a story of his own in which Helene Chadwick will play the leading rôle. Maurice Tourneur, who is in England filming exteriors for "The Christian," will soon return to the Goldwyn studios here to make the interiors. Included in his cast are Richard Dix and Mae Busch. Marshall Neilan, who recently joined the Goldwyn board of directors, will shortly start a special production.

J. A. B.

New York to Have an American "Chauve-Souris"

NEW YORK, June 21—Plans for a series of productions along novel lines were announced yesterday by George C. Tyler, who will take over the Punch and Judy Theater next season for the purpose. With the aid of a group of well-known writers Mr. Tyler will present programs made up of unusual sketches and musical numbers. The idea for the new venture has been suggested by Balieff's "Chauve-Souris." A partial list of those who are to contribute to the early programs includes Heywood Broun, George Ade, Harry Leon Wilson, Franklin P. Adams, Dorothy Parker, Robert C. Benchley, Montague Glass, Eugene O'Neill, Booth Tarkington, Arthur H. Samuels, George S. Kaufman and Marc Connelly. The programs will be prepared and directed by the Messrs. Kaufman and Connelly. The new group, tentatively called the Forty-Niners, is to give its first program at the Punch and Judy not later than Nov. 6. The company presenting the sketches will be made up of both professionals and amateurs.

Inman's Hawthorne Portrait in Salem, Mass., Collection

SALEM, Mass., June 20 (Special)—A portrait of Nathaniel Hawthorne at the age of 35, nine years earlier than any hitherto known to exist, and painted by Henry Inman, has been added by gift to the collection of the Essex Institute in this city. This portrait was part of the collection of Inman's son, John O'Brion Inman, which was sold by his heirs.

The portrait depicts Hawthorne wearing a heavy mustache, which had been removed when Osgood painted him in 1840.



Wide World photograph

Douglas Fairbanks and Enid Bennett

In a Scene in the Spectacular "Robin Hood" Picture Which Mr. Fairbanks Is Now Making in California

Glimpses of Old Amsterdam in Historical Print Exhibit

Special from Monitor Bureau

AMSTERDAM, May 29—An exhibition of historical Amsterdam prints, chiefly on popular amusements, taken from the communal archives is being held in the Communal Museum in Amsterdam. It contains upward of 300 etchings, engravings, lithographs and drawings of water festivals, pageants, fireworks displays and other entertainments. The colection has has been brought together by Mr. Cornellius J. Gimpel, keeper of the archives, and it contains a great many things that visitors should not omit to see during their stay in Amsterdam.

Beautiful old houses on the Rokin, a canal which has been spoiled by later generations, are shown in an etching representing the spectacular entry of Maria de Medicis in 1638. She came to ask the intervention of the States of Holland in her quarrel with her son Louis III of France and was received at Amsterdam with magnificent ceremonies. The famous painter Gerard Hondhorat was commanded to paint the Princess' portrait during her stay, and she presented the picture to the town at her departure.

In the exhibition there is an engraving of the first 9msterdam theater, the so-called "Akademie," established by Samuel Coster in 1617 on the Keizersgracht. The first theatrical performances in Holland had been given in churches as early as twelfth night, 1418. A century afterward the "Rederijkerskamers" (rhetorician guilds) came into being and played comedies and farces. The first theater originated from one of these guilds. It soon grew popular and was held in great esteem by the authorities, as it assigned its takings to some charitable institution. The partaking in charitable enterprises has, by the way, continued to be the chief means of obtaining social consideration in Amsterdam to this day.

An interesting institution was the "Stadsherberg" (town inn). It was built in the water and was intended for seafaring people, who entered the harbor after closing time. It was still in existence in 1825, when the sea broke into Waterland (the district just north of Amsterdam) and hundreds of distressed people were hospitably cared for there. Another curious inn was the "Steenen (stone) Terberg," on the Amstel River, standing on a spot which has now lost its rural character.

Again, there was the labyrinth on the Prinsengracht with all sorts of popular amusements attached to it, and where images of Oliver Cromwell, the Duke of Alba, Prince Maurice of Orange, King William III of England, and other great men were on view. It was very much frequented as late as the middle of the nineteenth century when it disappeared.

The prints exhibited give a good idea of the way in which former generations amused themselves. Times have changed for the better since then. Often these entertainments were very rough. One feast of very old date, the "Hartjesdag," is still kept by the lowest classes. It is of old Germanic origin, as "hartjes" is derived from Hertus. Originally it must have been a harvest festival, but the flowers with which the girls have now been replaced by colored paper, and the thanksgiving songs by a most unmelodious bawling. So it is with the Easter and Whitsuntide rejoicings. An ever diminishing number of the population, however, now take part in these amusements. Sport is attracting the masses to the Stadion and similar recreation fields in the immediate neighborhood.

"The Grand Street Follies" in New York

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 19—A new yearly duty has been injected into the New Yorker's already complex life. From now on he must not forget to reserve each season, far ahead, seats for the Grand Street Follies.

The Grand Street Follies is the Neighborhood Playhouse Company in a relaxed mood. We might even go so far as to say that the Grand Street Follies is the Neighborhood Company in a highly successful relaxed mood. Miss Lewisohn in a before-the-curtain speech said, "We are greatly surprised at the success of this performance, and not a little fearful." She explained that the performance really started just as a lark. The members of the company, at their after-the-theater suppers during the season, had gotten up little satires and burlesques of themselves to amuse themselves. Toward the end of the season someone proposed that they do them for the subscribers. The thought of admitting the general public was not considered. The performances for the subscribers were given and the enthusiasm was so great that four performances for the general public was decided upon. The general public showed as much delight as the subscribers, and the engagement has been extended until June 25. The packed theater each evening does not indicate that one more week will satisfy the demand for seats. Those who enjoy good, wholesome laughter in the theater, particularly those who saw the serious plays in this beautiful little theater earlier in the season, will do well to take advantage of the remaining few performances.

The present Grand Street Follies consists of two parts based in form, partly, on Shaw's "Back to Methuselah." It is a review in satire and burlesque of the season's successes, both at the Neighborhood Playhouse and at the other New York theaters. No one is spared in the good-natured thrusts, least of all the Neighborhood Playhouse and its members. Credit is not given on the program for the authorship of the book. Someone should be given credit as it is three times as clever as the average musical comedy or revue. From the moment the four-piece orchestra finishes "expressing itself" for the first time there is almost continuous applause or laughter until 11 o'clock.

The prologue, "In the Beginning," shows the home of the first dramatic critic, Adam Stale. His editor has given him an assignment to go to the Neighborhood Playhouse, "the most difficult theater in New York to get to." He unwillingly packs his "week-end suit case" and starts.

Part 1, "The Thing Happens," is a burlesque of "The Madras House." In which Miss Helen Arthur, director of the playhouse, as "Turkish Delight," makes her first hit of the evening, and Miss Lily Lubell is also roundly applauded for her character dancing. Then follow clever satires on Walt Whitman's "Salut au Monde," "The Royal Fandango," "Makers of Light," and "The Green Ring," produced this season at the Playhouse. In these satires Irene Lewisohn, Dan Walker, the exceptionally clever Albert Carroll, Blanche Talmud, Agnes Morgan, Junius Mathews, Aline MacMahon, Whitford Kane, and Adrienne Morrison make individual hits.

Part 2, "As Far as Thought Can Reach," consisted of an echo of the "Chauve-Souris" called "So Sorry." Miss Helen Arthur impersonates the Nikita Balieff, and introduced the different artists. They were John Barrymore, Pavlowa and Irene Castle remarkably reproduced by Albert Carroll; Roshanara and Anna Duncan beautifully represented by Blanche Talmud and Anne Schmidt, and a highly amusing satire on Elsie Janis by Dan Walker. There was also an excellent reproduction in English of Nikita Balieff's "Katinka," which, coupled with Miss Arthur's imitation of the interesting Russian director, was greatly enjoyed by the audience. No two members of the gathering enjoyed more or applauded more heartily than did Morris Gest, manager of the "Chauve-Souris," and his star, Nikita Balieff.

F. L. S.

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BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

OUTLOOK FOR BUSINESS IS MUCH BETTER

Bankers and Brokers Feel Recent Reaction Has No Permanent Effect

NEW YORK, June 21—Within a few months security prices without question have indicated America was on the eve of a period of prosperity. The recent reaction has not altered that view. After many months of rising prices for stocks and bonds, it was natural to expect some liquidation when the market emphasized that a temporary high level had been reached. Wall Street professionals did not seize upon that day's liquidation as the opportune time to "sell" the market; they did not follow through the apparent weakness. Since then prices have displayed a stubbornness against further declines.

Financial opinion has not changed in the last few weeks. In conservative quarters where clear thinkers are found, the slightly lower market is not regarded as an omen of disappointment over economic, financial and industrial progress of recent months. From the domestic standpoint there should also be included political accomplishments. Such thinkers feel much has been accomplished politically in Europe, even though many regard the recent Génoa meeting as having developed little.

Awaiting Business Boom

The constructive viewpoint is that if the security market has been discounting improved business, what was the recent liquidation to be attributed to? Good business has not yet arrived. To be sure, there has been a seasonal or spotty improvement, but a general industrial revival has yet to appear. The market has been forecasting this betterment. If that industrial boom has not arrived, can a few days of liquidation, after numerous days of buoyancy, be construed as meaning the situation is changed?

What could a downward trend be discounting at this stage? The full betterment the stock market has been indicating is yet to be seen. That this industrial improvement is yet to come leads trained business men and bankers to believe the upswing in the market is not at an end, and the recent decline was little more than a breathing spell prior to another forward movement.

Opinion is that the market should go right on moving into higher ground. Occasional setbacks will be natural, but the general trend should be upward, according to bankers. It will be some time before the market will discount poor business. "The market certainly is ahead of a boom," said a banker, "but with the boom still in the future, we can't entertain a belief that stock market prices are forecasting many years of laxity following the prosperity. We merely had a natural setback."

Factors Existing Today

Reviewing the favorable and adverse factors, it is found that conditions are complex, but much more comprehensible than some months ago. Here and there there is decided improvement. Certain hindrances still remain but the forward strides recently have been remarkable, notwithstanding the hesitancy of Europe to pull together and eliminate political differences and remedy disturbing financial problems.

From a domestic point of view, there is much to be thankful for. Business has indicated renewed activity. While thus far the improvement has been more or less spotty and seasonal, the trend is forward, and the fall is expected to see a general betterment in all lines.

Easier credit conditions have stimulated confidence, not only in investment circles, but in industrial quarters as well.

Loans have been liquidated surprisingly the last few months, especially in agricultural sections, largely as a result of better prices for products. There is still room for improvement. But the strain of several months ago has passed, and many banks have been able to pay off their reserve bank loans.

The same holds true in other parts of the country. In the east and elsewhere banks have made sweeping reductions in indebtedness to reserve institutions, so that today total borrowings of member banks are less than $500,0000,000, whereas, at the high point, they were nearly $3,500,000,000.

Other Improvements

The railroad situation is clarifying. The 10 per cent reduction in freight rates was not altogether welcome to the carriers, but proposed wage reductions and increased traffic as a result of expanding business are expected to prove an offset.

Steel and equipment business is on the increase. This is due to enormous increase in buildings as well as demands for new railroad cars and automobiles, together with agricultural machinery.

The crop outlook is highly favorable. The planted area may not be as large in some localities, due to dissatisfaction of certain agriculturists with prices of some months ago, but as a whole the agricultural situation has improved remarkably, and crops are more than ample for requirements. Weather has been satisfactory, although certain cotton states have suffered from wet and cool weather.

Another favorable factor is greater purchasing power as a result of increased incomes. The "refuse to buy" policy has been abandoned, and purchases are more numerous and larger. Wholesale and retail trade is reflecting this demand.

European Problems

Foreign exchange rates have been more stabilized recently. This indicates that pressure and inflationary tendencies in more important countries are at an end, and perhaps the peak has been seen. In this connection, Germany's is of course excluded.

There are still many problems calling for solution. Not the least is the failure of bankers and the Reparations Commission to agree on adjustment of German payments and details for granting Germany a large loan. France's attitude has delayed any such step. This is a big problem, and while little was actually accomplished, bankers and international interests are at least familiar with what should and can be done if the opposition that now exists passes.

It is generally agreed that if the German and Russian obstacles were removed, the path of progress from a European standpoint would be cleared. Under existing conditions the situation remains involved, although the Genoa meeting did much to air political and financial disturbances.

It is generally agreed that Russia and Germany are the important cogs in the European economic wheel that are hindering smooth running. Sooner or later this friction must be relieved.

The domestic improvement is outstanding. Abroad there is found much to cause concern. It is true, according to financial observers, that some progress has been made in the Old World in the last few years, but it has been more or less lost in political controversies and differences.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

Call Loans—	Boston	New York
Renewal rate	4½%	3%
Outside com'l paper.	4¼@4¾	4¼@4¾
Year money	4½@5	4½@5
Customers' com'l l'ns.	4¾@5½	4¾@5½
Individ. cus. col. l'ns.	5½	5½

	Today	Yest'day
Bar silver in New York..	79⅝c	70⅝c
Bar silver in London....	35⅛d	36⅛d
Mexican dollars	53⅜c	54c
Bar gold in London	93s 3d	94s 5d
Canadian [illegible] dis. (%)	15-16	15-16
Domestic bar silver	99⅝c	99⅝c

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 federal reserve banks and representative banking institutions in foreign cities quote discount rates as follows:

	P.C.		P.C.
Boston	4½	Bengal	5
New York	4½	Berlin	5
Philadelphia	4½	Bombay	5
Cleveland	4½	Brussels	6
Richmond	4½	Christiania	5½
Atlanta	4½	Copenhagen	6
Chicago	4½	Madrid	5
St. Louis	4½	Paris	5
Kansas City	5	London	3½
Minneapolis	5	Rome	5½
Dallas	5	Stockholm	5½
San Francisco	4½	Switzerland	3½
Amsterdam	4½		

Clearing House Figures

	Boston	New York
Exchanges	$62,000,000	$767,000,000
Year ago today	51,688,151	..
Balances	20,000,000	78,200,000
Bal. year ago today	15,370,756	..
F. R. bank credit	19,224,897	55,700,000

Acceptance Market

Spot, Boston delivery:

Prime Eligible Banks—	
60@90 days	3⅛@3⅜
30@60 days	3⅛@3
Under 30 days	3⅛@3
Less Known Banks—	
60@90 days	3⅛@3¼
30@60 days	3⅛@3¼
Under 30 days	3⅛@3¼
Eligible Private Bankers—	
60@90 days	3⅛@3¼
30@60 days	3⅛@3¼
Under 30 days	3⅛@3¼

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of various foreign exchanges are given in the following table, compared with the last previous figures. With the exception of sterling and Argentina, all quotations are in cents per unit of foreign currency:

Sterling—	Current	Last previous	Parity
Demand	$4.42¾	$4.42¾	$4.8648
Cables	4.43	4.43¼	4.8648
Francs	8.64	8.67	.19.3
Guilders	38.60	38.25	.40.2
Marks	.003050	.003125	.23.8
Lire	4.87	4.90	.19.3
Swiss francs	18.96	19.00	.19.3
Pesetas	15.59	15.53	.19.3
Belgian francs	8.17	8.16	.19.3
Kronen (Austria)	.00070	.00070	.20.26
Sweden	25.70	25.35	.26.8
Denmark	21.33	21.15	.26.8
Norway	16.62	16.60	.26.8
Greece	3.90	3.95	.19.3
Argentina	1.2280	1.23	96.48
Russia	.0750	.0750	51.46
Poland	.023750	.023750	23.80
Hungary	.11	.1025	20.30
Jugo-Slavia	.3425	.3450	20.30
Finland	2.14	2.15	19.30
Tzecho-Slovakia	1.9150	1.92	20.26
Rumania	.65	.6525	19.30
Portugal	7.50	7.75	$1.08
Turkey	64.00	64.00	$4.40
Shanghai	79.00	79.00	108.32
Hong Kong	57.75	58.25	78.00
Bombay	29.00	29.00	48.66
Yokohama	47.8750	47.8750	49.84
Brazil	13.65	13.8750	....
Uruguay	81.3750	81.3750	103.42
Chile	12.94	12.6250	36.50
*Calcutta	28.75	29.00	....

*1913 average 32.44 cents per rupee.

Public Utility Earnings

ALABAMA POWER CO.

May:	1922	1921
Gross	$441,707	$365,258
Expenses	197,461	164,159
Net	244,246	201,099
Twelve months:		
Gross	$4,736,893	$4,456,934
Expenses	2,280,342	2,205,356
Net	2,456,551	2,251,578

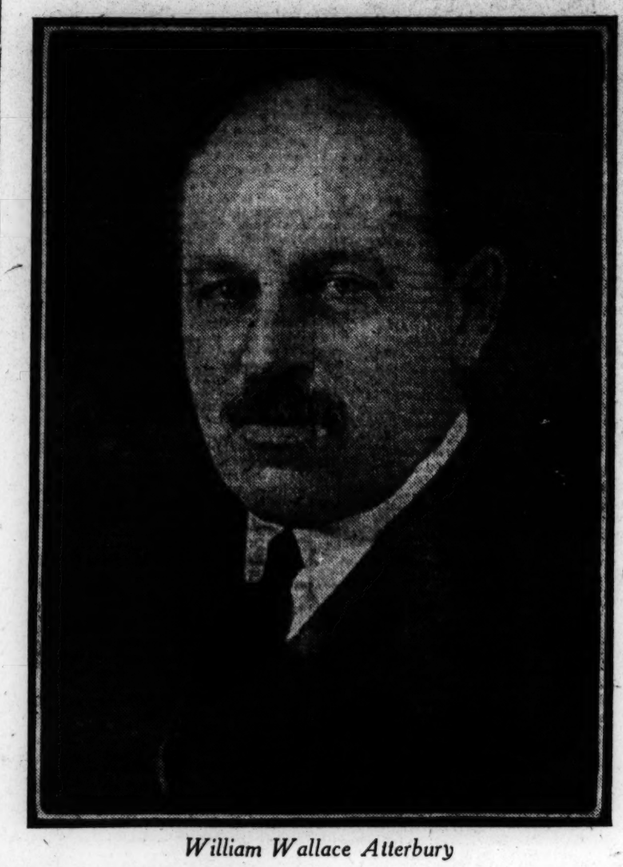
PHILADELPHIA RAPID TRANSIT

May—	1922	1921
Oper revenue	$3,810,296	$3,769,182
Oper expenses	2,742,067	2,699,574
Oper income	1,068,229	1,069,608
Gross income	1,111,636	1,101,680
Net income	294,103	284,737
Five months—		
Oper revenue	$17,593,048	$17,987,696
Oper expenses	12,611,472	13,253,787
Oper income	4,981,576	4,733,909
Gross income	5,195,343	4,925,401
Net income	1,100,446	824,847

Commodity Prices

NEW YORK (Special)—Following are the day's cash prices for staple commercial products:

	June 21, 1922	May 21, 1922	June 22, 1921
Wheat, No 2 spring	1.67	1.76	1.62
Wheat, No 2 red	1.27½	1.47½	1.52½
Corn, No 2 yellow	.77¼	.80½	.79
Oats, No 2 white	.45	.50	.49½
Flour, Minn pat	8.00	9.75	9.50
Lard, prime	12.00	12.00	11.40
Pork, mess	28.50	26.50	24.50
Beef, family	15.50	15.50	19.00
Sugar, gran	5.80	5.30	5.50
Iron, No 2 Phil	26.82	26.26	25.50
Silver	.70⅝	.73¼	.58⅝
Lead	5.75	5.50	4.50
Tin	31.375	31.50	29.00
Copper	13.875	13.50	13.00
Rubber, rib sm shts	.14½	.14¾	.12
Cotton, Mid Uplnds	23.30	21.45	11.20
Steel billets, Pitts	35.00	35.00	37.00
Print cloths	.06½	.06⅝	.04¼
Zinc	5.70	5.50	4.47½



William Wallace Atterbury

WILLIAM WALLACE ATTERBURY, vice-president in charge of operations of the Pennsylvania Railroad, just returned after a two months' trip in Europe, where he helped to revivify the International Railway Congress, which had not been actively functioning since the outbreak of the World War.

Mr. Atterbury graduated from Yale University in 1886 and entered the service of the Pennsylvania Railroad in October of the same year as an apprentice.

Ten years later Mr. Atterbury was appointed superintendent of motive power of the Pennsylvania lines east of Pittsburgh and Erie, and in 1901, he was advanced to general superintendent of motive power. He was appointed general manager of the Pennsylvania lines east of Pittsburgh and Erie on Jan. 1, 1903. On May 8, he was elected vice-president in charge of operation.

On May 17, 1916, Mr. Atterbury was unanimously elected president of the American Railway Association. As the head of this association, he rendered invaluable service to the United States Government in connection with the transportation of troops and war supplies to the Mexican border, as well as to the Atlantic seaboard.

Shortly after the United States entered the recent war, Mr. Atterbury was requested by the Secretary of War to go to France and assume charge, as Director-General of Transportation of the American Expeditionary Force, of the details of organization for the construction and operation of the United States transportation requirements in France, as well as the harmonizing of them with those of the Allies in France.

He sailed for Europe in August, 1917, and on Oct. 5, 1917, he was commissioned brigadier-general in the United States Army, which, three days later, was confirmed by the United States Senate. He returned to America on May 31, 1919, and on the following day received his discharge from the army.

By reason of his work with the American Expeditionary Force, General Atterbury received the following decorations: United States, Distinguished Service Medal; France, Legion of Honor, Rank of Commander; Great Britain, Companion of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath; Belgium, Commander of the Order of the Crown.

FIRMER TONE IN CHICAGO GRAIN

CHICAGO, June 21—Wheat, opening from unchanged figures to 1c. higher, with July 1.12¾ to $1.13 and September 1.13⅜ to 1.13¾, made slight general gains and then had a setback all around to below yesterday's finish.

Corn and oats were firmer, owing to less favorable crop conditions for corn. After opening unchanged to ⅜c. higher, July 62⅜ to 62½c., the corn market made slight additional gains.

Oats started unchanged to ⅜c. higher, July 35 to 35¼c., and later hardened a little more.

Provisions were a trifle firmer in line with hog values.

SECURITIES ARE SOLD AT AUCTION

Wise, Hobbs & Arnold of Boston sold the following securities at public auction today:

10 Ipswich Mills pfd 88⅝@100, up 6⅛.
56 East Mass. St. Ry adj stk ctfs 29.
10 Commonw'lth Gas & Elec. 66½, up 3¼.
7 Walter Baker Co., Ltd., com 122⅜, up ⅛.
2 American Mfg. Co. com 94¼, o ½.
10 do com scrip 9¼, unchanged.
1 Gillette Safety Razor Co. 216.
3 Hood Rubber Co. pfd 97½, off ⅝.
2 Naumkeag Steam Cotton 235.
55 North Boston Ltg. Prop. Rts. 50c.

R. L. Day & Co. sold the following at auction today:

16 First Nat Bank, Boston, 312⅛, up 8⅝.
10 Merchants Nat Bank 279½, up 8¾.
2 Second Nat Bank, Boston, 315, up 6.
2 Old Colony Trust Co 250, off 2.
27 Waltham Nat Bank 110, off ¼.
20 Great Falls Mfg 80⅞, off 1⅛.
2-10 American Mfg Co 9¼, unchanged.
3 Naumkeag Steam Cotton 232¾, up 3¾.
20 Connecticut Mills 72¾, up 6¼.
2 Bates Mfg Co 260, off 2½.
11 American Mfg Co pfd 81⅛, off ⅞.
5 Mass Cotton Mills 154⅜, up 2⅜.
4 Stony Brook RR 83.
5 Sullivan Machinery 50, off 2.
1 State Theater pfd 60.
2 Elec Bd & Share pfd 95¼, unchanged.
120 Albany Warehouse Trust 15.
10 Stolwerck Choc Co 1st pfd 29⅛.
1 Home Ins Co of N Y 405.
10 Plymouth Cordage 172⅛, up ⅛.
11 Hood Rubber pfd 97⅝-½, off ⅝.
1 Converse Rubber Shoe pfd 90, up 1.

STEAMSHIP LINE DIVIDEND

VICTORIA, B. C. (Special Correspondence)—Dividends at the rate of 15 per cent a year were declared at a general meeting of the shareholders of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha. President Y. Ito announced that, despite the continued depression in the shipping business, he was able to report net profits of 2,600,000 yen, or $1,300,000 for the last six-month period.

MADE WATCH CONCERN'S HEAD

Gifford K. Simonds, saw manufacturer of Fitchburg, Mass., has been elected president of the Waltham Watch Company, according to an announcement of the company's directors. Mr. Simonds succeeds Ezra C. Fitch of Brookline, who has been president of the concern 39 years.

JERSEY SAVINGS BANKS AFFAIRS

TRENTON, N. J., June 21—Deposits in savings banks in New Jersey between April 8, 1921, and May 5 last show an increase of less than ½ of 1 per cent. Though the increase totals $972,642, it falls far short of normal increase for a year. Total deposits in 27 savings institutions of the State last month aggregated $205,963,047. Trust companies, in marked contrast with savings banks, showed an increase of $38,466,423, with aggregate deposits of $563,375,969, an increase of approximately 7 per cent.

State Banking Commissioner Tuttle's report shows aggregate resources of 189 financial institutions as $940,255,738 on May 5 last, an increase of $48,973,393 in a year. Total increase in deposits for all state institutions was $41,843,723. Aggregate deposits were $916,961,304; surplus funds aggregated $44,660,073, and undivided profits of trust companies and state banks $26,247,550.

DOWNWARD TREND OF TIRE COSTS

AKRON, O., June 21—The cost of automobile tire service has been downward almost constantly since 1910, with one or two temporary increases.

Typical instances show that the cost has decreased generally more than 50 per cent, and in some instances is only 16 per cent of the tire cost in 1910. This reduction is due to a combination of lessened costs and an increase in the number of miles of service given.

A typical 33x4 tire in 1910 cost the consumer $50.20. The same tire today costs $26.80. A 30x3½, the Ford size, in 1910 cost $33.90, today $10.95. A 35x4 tire in 1910 sold for $82.70, and today is $44.60.

The tire which in 1910 cost $50.20 seldom gave more than 3500 miles of service. The same tire today will give 8000 miles. The cost a mile in 1910 was 1.44 cents. The cost today is .33 cents

BANK OF GERMANY STATEMENT

BERLIN, June 21—The Bank of Germany report is as follows (in marks):

	This week	Last week
Coin	4,022,600,000	1,021,400,000
Gold*	1,003,900,000	1,002,900,000
Treas, ctfs.	9,163,200,000	5,981,400,000
Bills	3,754,900,000	3,319,500,000
Treas. bills	1,903,500,000	164,041,600,000
Advances	90,300,000	80,800,000
Investments	223,200,000	210,500,000
Other assets	9,194,100,000	11,582,600,000
Circulation	155,345,800,000	154,914,900,000
State deposits	10,864,600,000	5,454,500,000
Priv. deposits	25,967,100,000	22,556,700,000
Other liab.	2,874,500,000	3,012,200,000
Bank rate	5%	5%
Ln. bu. notes	9,390,600,000	9,540,100,000

*With Bank of England this week 50,000,000, last week 50,000,000.

GREAT NORTHERN ORE YEAR'S REPORT

Trustees of the Great Northern Iron Ore Properties report receipts and disbursements for 1921 as follows, with comparisons:

	1921	1920
Rec from prop cos	$6,070,000	$5,899,765
Total recs	6,088,063	5,952,816
Exp, tax, etc	98,357	97,960
Surplus	5,989,706	5,854,856
Dividends	6,000,000	6,000,000
Deficit	10,294	145,144
Undist rcpts prev year	207,767	352,911
Undis rcpts Dec. 31	197,473	207,767

The surplus is equal to $3.99 a share on 1,500,000 certificates of beneficial interest outstanding, compared with $3.90 a share in 1920.

DIVIDENDS

American Hawaiian Steamship Company usual quarterly of 37½ cents a share, payable July 1 to stock of record June 21.

Canadian Cottons Company usual quarterly of 2 per cent on common and of 1¾ per cent on preferred, both payable July 1 to stock of record June 23.

Procter & Gamble Company declared extra of 4 per cent on common, payable in common stock, and the usual cash dividend of 5 per cent on that issue, both payable Aug. 15 to holders of record July 15, and the regular quarterly of 2 per cent on the 8 per cent preferred, payable July 15 to holders of record June 24.

Bessemer, Limestone & Cement Company, regular quarterly of 1¾ per cent on preferred, payable July 1, stock of record today.

Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, regular quarterly of 2½ per cent, payable July 15, stock of record June 30.

William Wrigley Company declared six regular monthly dividends of 50 cents each, covering remainder of year, payable first of each month up to and including Jan. 1 to stock of record on or about the 25th of each preceding month. Dividends for remainder of year have already been earned, but, pursuing conservative policy, directors decided to pay no extras at this time.

Pacific Gas & Electric Company, regular quarterly of $1.25 on common, payable July 15 to stock of record June 30.

American Cyanamid Company, two quarterly dividends of 1½ per cent each on preferred for quarters ended March 31, 1922, and June 30, 1922, both payable July 7 to stock of record June 27.

Great Lakes Steamship Company, regular 2 per cent, payable July 1 to stock of record June 20.

Textile Banking Company, usual quarterly of 2 per cent, payable June 30 to stock of record June 26.

Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company regular quarterly of $1 a share each on its preferred and common stocks. The preferred is payable July 15 and common July 31, both to stock of record June 30.

Manning, Maxwell & Moore Inc. quarterly of 1 per cent, payable June 30 to stock of record that day. This is the same amount as declared three months ago when the quarterly rate was cut from 1½ per cent.

Northern Central Railroad Company usual semi-annual of 4 per cent, payable July 15 to stock of record June 30.

Columbia Petroleum Company usual monthly of 1 per cent payable July 1 to holders of record June 20.

American Multigraph Company regular quarterly of 1¾ per cent on preferred, payable July 1 to stock of record June 20.

Commercial National Bank of Boston usual quarterly of $2 a share, payable July 1 to holders of record June 21.

Philadelphia Western Railway Company usual quarterly of 1¾ per cent on preferred, payable July 15 on stock of record June 30.

Federal Motor Truck Company declared 2 per cent, payable June 30, to stock of record June 24.

Arlington Mills regular quarterly of $2 a share, payable July 1 to stock of record June 21.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS

	1922	Decrease
Second week June	$327,529	$11,884
From Jan. 1	6,955,409	146,658

KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN

May—	1922	
Gr ss revenue	$1,678,578	$149,041
Net revenue	399,034	72,531
Oper income	303,667	84,871
From Jan. 1—		
Gross revenue	$8,008,813	$1,266,706
Net revenue	2,001,467	474,423
Oper income	1,462,508	592,450

CANADA PLANS LOAN

OTTAWA, June 21—Finance Minister Fielding will ask the Canadian Parliament for authority to float a loan of $350,000,000 with which to pay off all existing obligations, including the $182,000,000 Victory Loan of 1917, due in December, it was announced Tuesday. Part of the money, at least, will be raised in Canada.

CANADIAN MARINE DEFICIT

Vessels of the Canadian Merchant Marine report a deficit of $8,047,635 in last year's operations. The directors recommend that all small type vessels be disposed of.

MERCHANDISING HOUSES REPORT BETTER BUSINESS

General Improvement Is Seen by Many Large Concerns in Retail Trade

Good retail trade conditions are reflected in May sales of chain stores and mail order houses. Sears-Roebuck with 18.3 per cent increase in sales, compared with May, 1921, shows the first increase over the corresponding month of the previous year since the mail order business began its decline in March, 1920.

In March, 1922, Montgomery Ward sales showed an increase of 5.9 per cent over 1921 and a gain has been shown each month since. Business in May was $6,377,076, compared with $5,320,855 in 1921, an increase of 19.9 per cent. In five months since Jan. 1, sales increased 12.2 per cent. Although the number of orders received has been greater in each month of 1922 than in the corresponding month of 1921, orders averaged from $2 to $3 less.

Fewer Luxuries Sold

Following the announcement that Montgomery Ward would sell tillage tools at cost of replacement, farm machinery sales have increased. Improved sales in house furnishings reflect the better financial condition of farmers and continued improvement is expected through the summer. More space in catalogues is now devoted to necessaries while fewer articles generally considered in the luxury class are handled.

Sales of F. W. Woolworth, which increased 15.9 per cent in May and 5.1 per cent in five months, may establish a new yearly record surpassing total of $147,644,999 in 1921. All large chains operating 5 and 10 cents store and 25 cents and $1 stores show similar increases in May, S. S. Kresge with 15.9 per cent, S. H. Kress with 19 per cent, and McCrory Stores with 24 per cent. McCrory has opened two of the six new stores on its program.

J. C. Penney, clothing and dry goods merchants, who now operate 312 stores and plan to add 59 new links to the chain during 1922, show an increase of 6.1 per cent in May, compared with a decrease of 6.9 per cent for five months. An increase of 5.8 per cent was shown in April.

The retail grocery business is in practically the same condition as last year. Prices have declined so that the volume of sales must be approximately 20 per cent more than last year to do the same amount of business in dollars.

Comparison Shows Increase

A comparative table of sales for May and five months, since Jan. 1, follows:

	1922	1921	% inc	% dec
Sears-Roebuck:				
May	$14,477,694	$12,238,178	18.3	..
Five mos	71,593,117	78,321,437	..	8.6
Montgomery Ward:				
May	6,377,076	5,320,855	19.9	..
Five mos	32,145,028	30,496,483	8.7	..
F. W. Woolworth:				
May	12,883,883	11,203,130	15.0	..
Five mos	57,784,608	51,487,052	12.2	..
S. S. Kresge:				
May	4,903,106	4,232,289	15.9	..
Five mos	21,953,278	19,923,710	5.1	..
S. H. Kress:				
May	2,510,967	2,110,159	19.0	..
Five mos	10,507,494	10,367,262	1.4	..
McCrory Stores:				
May	1,241,728	1,000,934	24.0	..
Five mos	5,868,997	5,104,169	15.0	..
J. C. Penney:				
May	4,066,566	3,806,306	6.1	..
Five mos	15,722,372	16,756,020	..	6.9

SUGAR PRICE ADVANCED

NEW YORK, June 21—Federal Sugar Refining Company has advanced the price of refined sugar from 6 cents to 6.10 cents.

OIL SHARES IN LONDON HAVE A STRONGER TONE

LONDON, June 21—Buying back of old lines caused advances in oil shares on the stock exchange here today. Shell Transport was 4⅝, Royal Dutch 40¾, and Mexican Eagle 3⅛.

Support in the gilt-edge list was slight and values dropped. French loans were steady, folowing the trend at Paris. Home rails rallied after being dull. Dollar descriptions were quiet and unchanged.

There was profit-taking in Argentine Rails. Cheerfulness was noted in some industrial issues Hudson Bay was 7. Dividend announcements helped Kaffirs.

Rubbers had a soft tone because of the unfavorable position of the staple.

Generally trading was not brisk and the markets drifted listlessly.

Consols for money were 56⅛, Grand Trunk 1¼, De Beers 11⅛, Rand Mines 2⅜. Money 2 per cent. Discount rates—short bills 2½ per cent; three months' bills 2½ per cent.

WABASH RAILROAD BUYS EQUIPMENT

CHICAGO, June 21—Orders for new freight and passenger equipment to cost approximately $12,000,000 have been placed by the Wabash railroad.

The requisition calls for 1500 40-foot automobile box cars, 750 of these from the American Car & Foundry Co. and 750 from Pullman Co., 750 steel hopper car bodies of 50-ton capacity to be built by Standard Steel Car Company, 2050 composite coal car bodies to be built by General American Tank Car Co. and 25 passenger cars consisting of following: 9 chair cars, 8 coaches, 4 diners, 2 club chair cars and 2 café cars.

RANGE OF MEXICAN PETROLEUM STOCK

Mexican Petroleum is selling more than 90 points below its record high of 264 in 1919. The initial transaction in Mexican Petroleum was made at 63½ on May 20, 1912. The low record was 41¾ in 1913. The low for the stock last year was 84½.

Transactions in Mexican Petroleum last year aggregated 9,416,000 shares, or nearly 80 times the present stock outstanding. Since Mexican Petroleum was listed on the New York exchange total transactions have aggregated 31,419,900 shares.

BANKERS TRUST CO. INCREASES SUPPLIES

NEW YORK, June 21—The Bankers Trust Company has increased its surplus fund $3,750,000 by the transfer of a like amount from the undivided profits account. After this increase and provision for the July quarterly dividend of $1,000,000, the capital account will show: Capital, $20,000,000; surplus fund, $15,000,000; undivided profits, $9,000,000.

The board declared the regular quarterly dividend of 5 per cent, payable July 1 to stock of record June 22.

ROADS HAVE 75 DAYS' COAL SUPPLY

WASHINGTON, June 21—Stocks of bituminous coal held by the railroads of the United States on June 1 amounted to 10846,567 tons, according to a statement issued by the Department of Commerce yesterday. This is equal to 75 days' supply, the statement said, based only upon that portion being actually taken from stock piles at the rate established during April and May, respectively.

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JULY INVESTMENTS 1922

is the title of our 32-page illustrated booklet just off the press, which describes a carefully selected list of

	Yield
13 Corporation issues	5.15 to 6.60%
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BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

STOCK MARKET FLUCTUATIONS ARE ERRATIC

Price Movements of Leaders Are Wide and Irregular—Mexican Petroleum Feature

The short interest in the New York stock market hurried to cover again at the active opening of today's session. Mexican Petroleum dominated the movement, soon advancing 3½ points to 173, and as suddenly declining 4 points. Pan-American issues rose 2 points each, and gains of 1 to 2½ points marked the early demand for Standard Oil of California and California Petroleum.

Gulf States Steel added 3 points to yesterday's gain and American Locomotive, Mercantile Marine preferred, Studebaker, Great Northern, Chesapeake & Ohio, Corn Products and American Ice were substantially higher.

Nominal losses were made by Crucible and United States Steel, Westinghouse and several of the secondary rails.

Many Gains Made

The early setback of Mexican Petroleum, due to profit taking was of short duration. Before the end of the first hour that stock made full recovery and by noon the high record for the year was established at 176⅛.

Other oils were 1 to 3 points higher, with more moderate gains for the minor steels. Crucible, Studebaker and Baldwin were under pressure, but rallied on renewed buying of oils. Mercantile Marine preferred, together with several of the investment rails, showed 1 to 2-point gains.

Call money opened at 2¾ per cent, the lowest initial rate in almost five years.

Shorts Forced to Cover

The floating supply of stocks appeared scarce when large buying orders appeared and the urgency of the short covering carried prices still higher. Mexican Petroleum went to 178 around 1 o'clock. Speculative interest was extended to all classes of shares, the spectacle of cheap money and good business prospects proving an irresistible magnet to many traders.

Studebaker, the sugars, equipments and Pond Creek Coal were in brisk demand. Gulf States Steel advanced 4⅜, Woolworth 3½, Mallison preferred, Pullman and California Petroleum 3. American Car, American Locomotive, International Harvester and Pond Creek Coal 2, and the sugar group 1 to 2 points.

Liberty Bonds Higher

Foreign Government issues and domestic oils were prominent in the early bond market. Mexican 4s and 5s fell 1 to 2 points. French municipals continued to ease, and Marland Oil 7½s and 8s were heavier.

Liberty Fourth 4¼s featured the market's stronger side at the new high quotation of 100.16, others of that group showing firmness.

San Paulo 8s and Japanese 4s were fractionally better and Missouri, Kansas & Texas first 4s rose 1 point. Moderate gains were made by Pennsylvania General 4½s, Atchison General 4s, Erie General 4s, Pan-American Petroleum 7s and Mercantile Marine 6s.

In the closing hour a reactionary tone was manifest and practically all the issues that earlier in the day had reached new highs on the rebound from the reaction, showed losses of from a fraction to over 2 points. Stocks that receded two points or more from yesterday's final quotation were Baldwin, Chandler, Crucible, Republic Iron & Steel, Sinclair and Studebaker. Mexican Petroleum lost some of its earlier gain, but nevertheless was up 5½ points for the day.

Total sales approximated 1,100,000 shares.

MAY NET PROFITS OF UNITED ALLOY

The resumption of dividends on United Alloy Steel common, at the annual rate of $2 a share, follows an increase in operations virtually to capacity and a marked improvement in monthly operating profit.

Net profit, before federal taxes and depreciation, in May was about $480,000. This was an increase of 30 per cent over the profits in April and was within $60,000 of the total profits for the first quarter. On the basis of current operations June should show still further improvement.

Production costs are being kept at a minimum. The company is paying for its common labor 30 cents an hour, compared with 33 cents paid by neighboring plants.

The Cleveland plant of Hydraulic Steel, which was formally acquired by United Alloy Steel on June 2, is rapidly being put into full operation. Seven of the plant's 12 sheet mills are already running and resumption is being rushed at the others. Three of the four open-hearths are scheduled to resume within the next few days.

At other plants of United Alloy, practically all departments are running day and night. This includes 15 out of 18 open-hearth furnaces, and all the bar and sheet mills. Approximately 50 per cent of the May sales were to Ford.

OIL TANKS ORDERED

The Sinclair Crude Oil Purchasing Company, owned jointly by Sinclair Consolidated Oil and Standard Oil of Indiana, has ordered 50, 80,000 barrel tanks from Chicago Bridge & Iron Works. The order involves about 15,000 tons of steel plates. The tanks will be allocated as follows: 15 for Cushing, Okla.; 15 for Hominy, Okla., and 20 for Bristow, Okla.

UTAH COPPER'S OPERATIONS

SALT LAKE CITY, June 21—The Utah Copper Company is understood to be producing daily 8000 to 10,000 tons of ore. This is shipped to the Arthur concentrator. The company is employing a larger force than when it closed down about a year ago, and has 8 to 10 steam shovels operating

NEW YORK STOCKS

	Open	High	Low	Last Jne 21	Last Jne 20
Adv Rumley	18¼	18¾	18	18	....
Air Reduction	52	52	52	52	52
Ajax Rubber	15	15¼	15	15⅛	14¼
Alaska Gold	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
Alaska Jun	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
Allis Chalm	49⅜	49⅜	49	49	49⅛
Allied Chem	68⅜	68⅜	68⅛	68⅛	69¼
Am Ag Chem	39⅜	39⅜	38¾	38¾	39⅜
Am Beet Sug	45	45¼	45	45	44
Am Bosch	43	43	43	43	42⅜
Am Brake Sh	61	61	60¾	60¾	63
Am Can	48	48	46⅝	46⅝	47⅜
Am Car F	164	164	162½	162½	162
Am Car F pf	118⅞	118⅞	118⅞	118⅞	....
Am Cotton Oil	27	27	26	26	27
Am Hide & L	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	14
Am Ice	108	108	106¾	106¾	107¾
Am Inter Corp	43¾	43¾	42¾	42¾	43¼
Am La France	12½	12½	12¼	12¼	12⅝
Am Lin Oil	34⅝	34⅝	34¼	34¼	34¼
Am Lin Oil pf	54½	54½	54½	54½	....
Am Loco	114	114¾	112⅝	112⅝	112¼
Am Radiator	97½	97⅞	95	95	97⅝
Am Saf Razor	6	6⅜	6	6⅜	5⅜
Am Ship & Com	19¾	19¾	18	18	19¼
Am Sm & R	60⅜	60⅜	59⅛	60	60
Am Smelt pf	98¾	98¾	98⅝	98⅝	98¾
Am Steel Fdys	36⅞	38	36½	37¾	36¾
Am Sugar	77¾	78⅞	77½	77½	77¾
Am Tel & Tel	120	120⅝	120	120¼	119¾
Am WW 6% pf	31⅞	31⅞	31⅜	31⅜	30½
Am Woolen	90¾	90⅞	89¾	89¾	90
Am Woolen pf	107½	107½	107¼	107¼	....
Am W Pap pf	29½	29½	29⅜	29¾	29¼
Am Zinc	19¾	19¾	19⅜	19¾	....
Am Zinc pf	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾	....
Anaconda	52	52	51¾	51⅞	51⅝
Ann Arbor pf	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	....
Assoc Dry Gds	52⅜	52⅜	52⅜	52⅜	53
Asso Oil	119¾	121	118	120⅜	120
Atchison	98¾	99	98⅜	98⅜	98¾
Atchison pf	91⅝	91⅝	91⅜	91¾	91⅞
Atl Birm & A	3⅜	3½	3⅜	3⅜	....
Atl Co Line	102⅞	103	102⅞	103	102⅜
Atl Fruit	3	3⅜	3	3⅜	3
Atl G & W I	37⅛	39⅜	37½	38	37⅜
Atl G & W I pf	26	26	26	26	....
Austin Nich	28⅝	28⅝	27⅛	27½	28⅝
Austin Nich pf	85⅜	85⅜	85⅛	85⅜	....
Baldwin	115¾	116⅜	112¾	113⅝	115⅝
Baldwin pf	112	112¾	112	112¾	....
Balt & Ohio	47⅜	47⅞	46	46⅞	47⅜
Balt & Ohio pf	60¼	60¼	60¼	60¾	60¾
Barnet Lea pf	93½	93½	93¾	93¾	....
Barnsdall A	34¾	35	34	34	33⅝
Batopilas Min	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
Beth Steel B	77	77⅜	75¾	75¾	76⅞
Beth Steel 7%	98½	99	98	98	98
Beth Stl 8% pf	113⅞	114	113⅞	114	114
Booth Fish	7⅞	8⅛	7⅞	8	8⅛
Brit Em Stl	12	12	12	12	12
British E 2 pf	34½	34½	34½	34½	34
Bklyn Edison	105¾	106¼	105¾	106¼	106
B R T	24¾	24¾	24⅛	24⅜	24
B R T ctfs	21¾	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝
Burns Bros A	132	132	131	131½	132⅞
Burns Bros B	45⅜	46	43½	43½	45⅝
Butte Cop&Zn	7¾	7⅞	7	7⅜	7
Butte & Sup	26¾	28⅛	26¾	28	28
Butterick	23¾	23¾	23¾	23½	23
Cal Pack	76½	76⅝	76⅛	76⅝	75
Cal Petrol	63	66¾	63	63¾	61¾
Callahan Min	8¾	8¾	8¼	8¾	8¾
Can Pac	137¾	138	137¼	137⅞	137⅜
Case Plow	6¾	6⅞	6	6	7
Cent Leather	38	38⅜	37⅞	38½	38
Cent Leath pf	71½	71⅝	71⅛	71¾	71
Cerro de Pasco	36⅝	36⅝	36	36	36⅞
Chandler Motor	73¾	73⅞	72	72	74
Ches & Ohio	64½	64¾	64¼	64½	64
Chi Pneu Tool	65¾	65¾	65¼	65¾	....
Chic & Alton	10¾	10¾	9⅞	9⅞	10
Chic & Alton pf	16¾	16⅞	16¾	16⅞	16¾
C E Ill new	34½	35	34½	35	35
C & E I pf new	52	52	52	52	51⅝
Chic & N W	73¾	73½	73¾	73½	73
Chi Gt West	8¼	8¼	8¼	8⅜	8
Chi Gt West pf	20	20	20	20	20
C M & St P	26	26	25⅝	25¼	25¾
C M & St P pf	40	40¼	39¾	39½	39⅞
C R I & Pac	40⅛	40¼	40¼	40¼	40⅜
C R I & P 6% pf	78¼	78¼	78⅛	78¼	78⅜
Chile Copper	20¾	20⅞	20⅛	20⅛	20⅜
Chino Copper	29⅜	29⅜	29	29	29¼
C C C & St L	68	68	68	68	....
Col Graph	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
Col Graph pf	17	17¾	17	17⅜	17
Col Gas	85¾	85¾	85¼	85⅜	85⅝
Comp-Tab-Rec	65¾	65¾	65	65¼	65¾
Consol Gas	117¾	118	117	117	117⅜
Consol Textile	11⅜	12⅜	11⅜	12¼	11
Cont Can	68	69	67	67	68
Corn Products	105¾	105¾	103¾	103¾	104⅞
Corn Prod pf	116¾	116¾	116½	116¾	115¾
Cosden Co	48¾	49⅜	47¾	47⅞	48⅜
Crucible Steel	73¼	74⅞	71⅞	72	74
Crucible pf	90	90	90	90	....
Cuba Cane	16¾	16⅞	6¾	16⅜	16⅜
Cuba C S pf	34¼	35¼	34	34	34¼
Cuban Am Sug	24	24⅞	24	24	23⅞
Davison Chem	47⅞	48¼	46¾	46¾	48
De Beers	21⅝	21⅝	21⅛	21⅜	21⅜
Del & Hud	119¼	120	119¾	120	119¾
Del Lac & W	121¾	123⅝	121¾	12 13/2	122
Dome Mines	19	19	19	19	18¾
Dupont Co	133⅞	133⅞	131	131	132¾
Dupont deb	82	82	81¼	81½	85¼
East Kodak	72	72	72	72	72
Elk Horn Coal	22¾	23	22¾	22¾	22¾
El Stor Bat	43	43	41¾	41¾	41¾
End Johnson	79⅞	79⅞	79¼	79¾	78⅞
End Johnson pf	112	112½	112	112¼	111
Erie	15	15⅜	15	15⅜	14⅞
Erie 1st pf	22¾	23	22¼	22¼	22¼
Erie 2d pf	16¼	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	16¼
Fairbanks	19⅞	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
Famous Play	80¾	80¾	78¾	79⅛	80¼
Fam Play pf	93	93	93	93	93¾
Fed M & S pf	48	48	48	48	47¾
Fisher Body	112⅜	118½	112⅜	118	112¾
Fisher of O pf	87¾	88¼	87¾	87¾	99½
Fiske Rubber	16¼	16¼	15⅞	15⅞	16
Freeport Texas	23	24	23	23	23
Gen Am Tk Car	61	61	61	61	60
Gen Asphalt	63¾	66½	63	63	64
Gen Asphalt pf	99¼	100	98¾	100	97
Gen Electric	165	165¾	165	165	164¼
Gen Motor	14¼	14¾	14	14	14½
Gen Motor 6%d	81	81	81	81	....
Gen Motor 7% d	94	94	94	94	....
Glidden Co	15	15	15	15	15½
Goodrich	39¾	40	39	39	39¾
Goodrich pf	90¼	90¾	90¼	90½	88¾
Granby	29	29¼	28¼	28¾	29½
Gray & Davis	18	18	17½	18	16¾
Greene-Cananea	32	32	32	32	31½
Great Nor Ore	39¼	39½	38½	39	39¼
Great Nor pf	80¼	80¾	79½	79½	80
Guantanamo S	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¼
Gulf M & N pf	38¾	38¾	38¼	38½	38
Gulf Steel	80	82¾	78¾	78¾	78
Habirshaw El	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
Hoffman Mach	22¾	23½	22¾	23½	....
Houston Oil	76	81¼	75¾	77	76
Hudson Mot	22½	23	20	22	22¾
Hupp Motor	20¾	20¾	20½	20¼	20¾
Hydraulic Stl	11¾	11¾	11	11	11¾
Illinois Cent	103¾	104	103¾	104	103¾
Ill Cent pf A	105¾	106¼	105¾	105¾	106¾
Ill Cent rts	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
Indian Ref	10¼	10½	10¼	10½	9½
Indiahoma Ref	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¾
Inspiration	40⅛	40⅝	39⅜	39⅝	40
Int Comb Eng	23½	23¾	23	23	22¾
Int & Gt Nor	24¾	25¾	24¼	24½	26¼
Interboro Cons	1¼	1½	1⅜	1⅜	1¾
Interboro C pf	3¼	3½	3¼	3¼	3½
Inter Harv Co	104	106	104	105	103
Inter Nickel	16¾	16⅞	16¾	16¾	16⅞
Inter M Marine	19¼	19¾	18½	18¾	18
Inter M M pf	74½	74⅞	72¾	73	73¾
Inter Paper	48¾	48¾	47¾	47¾	48
Invincible Oil	16	16¾	15¾	15¾	16
Iron Products	30¾	31⅝	30¾	30⅞	30¾
Island O & Tr	1	1⅛	1	1⅛	1⅛
Kan City So	23¾	24⅛	23¾	23¾	24¾
Kan & Gulf	4¼	4¼	4	4⅛	4¾
Kayser J	40¾	41	40¾	40¾	40¾
Kelly Spring	47	47¾	46¾	47	46¾
Kennecott	34¼	34¾	33⅞	33⅞	34⅝
Keystone Tire	16¾	16¾	15¾	15¾	16¾
Laclede Gas	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾	....
Lack Steel	75	75¾	74	74	75
Lake E & W	34½	34¾	34	34	34¾
Lake E & W pf	61	61¼	61	61¼	61
Lee Rubber	30¼	30¾	29¼	29¾	29¾
Lima Loco	110¾	110¾	109¾	109¾	110¾
Loew's Inc	14¾	14¾	14½	14¾	14¾
Loft Inc	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	12½
Louis & Nash	118	118	118	118	....
Mack Truck	53¾	54	53¾	54	53¾
Mallinson	26¼	27	26¾	26¾	26¾
Mallinson pf	87	87	87	87	85
Manati Sugar	44	45⅝	44	45¼	....
Man Elv Gtd	47⅝	47⅝	47⅝	47⅝	47
Mkt St Ry pr pf	58¾	58¾	58¾	58¾	58¾
Marland Oil	44⅞	45	42¾	43¾	44⅜
Martin Parry	31¾	31¾	31½	31½	31¾
Math Alkali	43⅜	44½	42	42	44
Max Mot A	66⅞	66⅞	66	66⅛	68¼
Max Mot B	24½	24¾	23	23	24
May Dept Strs	116	116	116	116	116¾
McIntyre Por	16	16	15⅝	16	16
Mex Petrol	170	179	167¾	175	169⅝
Miami	25⅜	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	28¾
Mid States Oil	14¾	14¾	14	14¾	14¾
Midvale	34¼	34½	32⅞	32⅞	34
Minn & St L	10⅞	10⅞	10¾	10⅞	....
Mont Power	69⅛	69¾	69¼	69⅝	....
M K & T	10⅜	10⅞	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
M K & T w i	17⅜	17⅜	16¾	17	17
Mkt S R 2d pf	24	24½	24	24½	....
M K & T 2d pd	26	26	26	26	....
M K & T pf w i	38	38	37⅜	37⅜	37
Mo Pacific	21¾	21¾	20¾	20⅝	21
Mo Pacific pf	53	53¾	53	53⅛	52½
Mont-Ward	21⅜	21⅜	21	21	21¼
Mullins Body	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾	25
Nat Acme	18	19¼	18	19¼	17¾
Nat Biscuit	145¼	145¾	145¼	145¾	145
Nat En & St	49¾	49¾	49¼	49¼	....
Nat Lead	93	93¾	93	53¾	93
N Ry of M pf	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	....
N Ry Mex 2 pf	6	6	5¾	5¾	5¾
Nevada-Cons	17½	17½	17	17	16⅞
N O T & Mex	65⅞	67¼	65⅞	66⅝	65¼
N Y Central	90¾	90¾	90	90	90⅜
NYC&SL 2 pf	79	79	79	79	....
N Y Dock	38⅜	39¾	38¼	38½	38¾
N Y Dock pf	62	62	61	61	....
N Y N H & H	28⅞	28⅞	28	28	28¾
Northern Pac	76¼	76¼	75⅜	75⅜	76¾
North America	62½	63⅜	62	62⅜	62¾
North Amer pf	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	43
North Am rts A	8½	9	8¾	8¾	....
Norf & West	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾
Nova Scotia Stl	34½	34½	34¼	34¼	33¾
Ohio B & B	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
Okla Pr & Rf	3¾	3¾	3¼	3¼	3¼
Orpheum Cir	19¼	19¾	19¼	19¼	19
Owens Bottle	36	36¼	36	36	35½
Pac Dev Co	8	8¾	8	8¾	8
Pac Gas & El	70½	70¾	70½	70¾	70
Peoples Gas	83	83	83	83	82
Pacific Oil	59	60¾	58¾	58¾	58½
Pan-Am Petrol	74	75½	70¼	73¾	72¾
Pan-Am Pet B	67	68¾	66¼	66⅝	66
Panhandle P&R	9	9¾	8¾	9¼	....
Pennsylvania	41¾	41½	41¼	41¼	41¾
Penn Seaboard	10¾	10¾	9¾	10¾	10¾
Peo & East	22	22	22	22	22¼
Pere Marquette	30½	30½	29¾	30	30¼
Pere Marq pf	66¾	67	66¾	66¾	....
Phillips Pet	53¾	54	52½	52½	53¾
Pierce-Arrow	20	20	20	20	20¾
Pierce-Ar pf	38¼	38¼	38¼	38¼	38¾
Pierce Oil	8	8¼	8	8¼	8¼
Pierce Oil pf	49	49	49	49	....
Piggly Wiggly	43	43	43	43	....
Pitts Coal	63	63¾	62¾	63¼	63
Pitts Coal pf	97	97	97	97	....
Pitts & W Va	37	37½	35½	35½	36¾
Pond Crk Cl	23¾	24¾	22¾	23	22¾
Pr Steel Car	76½	76½	76¼	76¼	75
Prod & Ref	42¾	44	42¼	42¼	42¼
Pr & R pf	45	45	45	45	....
Pub Serv Corp	84	84	84	84	....
Pullman Co	120	120¾	120	120	117¾
Punta Sugar	48	49¾	48	48¼	47¾
Punta rts	1	1¾	⅞	1⅛	1⅜
Pure Oil	31¾	31¾	31	31¼	31¾
Remington Typ	32½	32½	32¼	32½	32¼
Republic Motor	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	....
Ray Consol	16¾	16¾	16½	16⅝	16¼
Reading	73¼	73¾	72⅝	73¼	73¾
Reading 2d pf	52	52	52	52	....
Replogle Steel	33	33	31½	31½	32¾
Rep I & Steel	73	73¾	71	71	71¼
Reynolds Spr	47¾	51	47¾	47¼	47¾
Reis & Co	19¾	20¾	19¾	20¼	18
Royal Dutch	60¾	61¼	59⅜	59¾	60½
Rutland RR pf	47	48	47	48	46¼
St L S F	26¾	26¾	26¼	26¼	25¾
St L & S W	27	27	26¾	26¾	27
St L & S W pf	43	43	43	43	42¾
Santa Cec S	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
Saxon Motors	4	4¼	4	4¼	4¼
Seab'd A L pf	10¾	10¾	10½	10½	10
Sears-Roebuck	75½	75¾	75	75	75½
Seneca Copper	12	12¼	12	12⅛	12⅝
Shell Trans	42	42¾	42	42	42
Sinclair	34	34½	33¾	33¾	33¾
Sloss-Sheffield	44	44	44	44	43¾
S-Sh St & I pf	77	77	77	77	....
So P Ric Sug	51	51	51	51	....
Sou Pac	89½	89½	88	88	89½
Southern Ry	22¾	23	22¾	22¾	21¾
South Ry pf	53½	55	53½	55	53
Spicer Mfg	20	20½	20	20¼	20
Stand Oil Cal	109	109¾	106	106½	108
S O of N J	187¾	187¾	186	186	186¾
S O of N J pf	116¾	116¾	115¾	115¾	115¾
Sterling Prod	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾
Stewart & Warn	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾
Stromberg Carb	49¾	49¾	47¾	47¾	48¾
Studebaker	130	131¾	127	127¼	129¾
Studebaker pf	117¾	118	117	118	116¾
Submarine Boat	7¼	8¼	7¼	7¾	6¾
Superior Oil	8	8¼	7¾	7¾	8
Sweets Co	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¼	3¾
Tenn Copper	11	11	10¾	10¾	10¾
Texas Co	48	49¼	47¾	47¾	47¾
Tex Gulf Sulp	48¾	48¾	48	48¼	48
Tex & Pac	26¾	27¼	26½	26½	27
Tex Pac C & O	27¾	28¾	27¾	27¾	27¾
T SL&W Ctf B	53	53	53	53	25¾
T St L & W pf	50	50	50	50	49¾
Transcont Oil	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾	15
Transue & Wms	40	42¾	40	41	....
Union Oil	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾
Union Pac	136¾	137¼	136	136½	136¾
Union Pac pf	75¾	76	75¾	76	76
Un Tank C pf	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	....
United Fruit	137¾	137¾	137¼	137¼	137¾
Un Ry I Co	12	12¾	12	12½	11¾
Un Ry I Co pf	25¼	25¾	25¼	25¼	26
U S C I P	30¾	30¾	29¾	29¾	30¾
U S R & Imp	66	66	64½	64½	64¾
U S Rubber	62¾	62¾	61¾	61¾	62
U S Rub 1st pf	104½	106	104½	105¼	104
U S Sm & Ref	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¼
U S Steel	100	100¾	99¾	99¾	100⅝
U S Steel pf	119¾	120¾	119¾	120	119¾
Utah Copper	63	63¾	63	63¾	64
Vanadium	47¾	47¾	44¾	44¾	46¾
Vir C Chem	31	32	31	32	31¾
Vir C Chem pf	65¼	65¾	65¼	65¾	....
Vir I C & Coke	49	49	49	49	49¼
Vivaudou	12¾	12¾	12¼	12¾	12¾
Wabash	12¼	12¾	11¾	11¾	12¾
Wabash pf A	29¾	29¾	28¾	28¾	29
West Air B	93¾	93¾	93¼	93¾	....
Westingnouse	59¾	59¾	59¼	59¾	60
Western Pac	19¾	19¾	19⅝	19⅝	19
W Pacific pf	59	59	57¾	57¾	57¾
West Maryland	11¾	11¾	11	11	11½
W Mary 2 pf	19	19	19	19	19¾
W Union Tel	98¾	99	98¾	99	....
Wheel & L E	13¾	13¾	13¼	13¾	13
W & L E pf	25¼	25¾	25	25	25
Wh Eagle O	27½	27¾	27	27	27
White Oil	8¾	9¼	8¾	9¼	8¾
Wickwr Spen	17½	17¾	17½	17¾	17¾
Willys-Ovrld	8¼	8¾	8¼	8¾	8¾
Willys-Ovrld pf	44	45	44	44¾	43¾
Wilson & Co	41	41	39	39	....
W'ton P & M C	49¾	50	49½	49½	48¼
Woolworth	160	163	160	160	....

* Ex-dividend.

BOSTON CURB

	High	Low	Last
Alpha Mines	.07	.06	.07
Ahumada	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝
Bagdad Silver	30	23	30
Boston Ely	77	77	77
Boston & Mont	16	15	16
Cascade	.05	.05	.05
Chief Cons Min	5	5	5
Crystal Copper	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛
Con Copper	67	67	67
Denbigh	.05	.05	.05
Eruption	2⅞	2¾	2¾
Eureka	29	27	29
Mutual	.23	.22	.22
N E Fuel	55	55	55
Radio	4½	4½	4½
Ranier Mines	.02	.02	.02
Shea	1¼	1⅛	1¼
United Verde Ext	28½	27	27
Ruby Cons	34	33	34
Verde Cent Copper	3	3	3
Verde	25	25	25

Close—Sales 80,050 shares.

NEW YORK BONDS

	High	Low
Ajax Rubber 8s	101	101
Am Ag Chem 7½s	103¼	103¼
Am Smelting 5s	92¼	92¼
Am Sugar 6s	100¼	100¼
Am Tel & Tel clt 4s	90⅝	90⅝
Am Tel & Tel cv 4s	85¼	85¼
Am Tel & Tel 5s	97⅜	96¾
Am Writ Paper 6

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

SLIGHT EASING TENDENCY SHOWN BY WOOL VALUES

Softer Tone Attributed to Less Urgent Buying Rather Than to Actual Decline

There is more inclination to sell wool in the local market. This does not mean that any marked decline in prices is imminent, but rather softness due to a dull market. Generally speaking, the market is fairly firm and no big drop in prices is looked for, but it is conceded that prices in the west on fine wools have rather exceeded the parity of foreign wools.

Statistically, the market for wool the world over is strong, especially in the United States. The supply is limited, but the demand and apparent need for wool is great. In the United States the demand has slackened considerably, but this point of interest is offset by the tariffs. It remains to be seen what the Senate will do with the rates on wool, and most observers are of the opinion that they will not be changed in the Senate, but may receive some modification when the bill reaches the conference stage. It has been rumored that a maximum proviso of 15 cents a pound in the grease may be added to the bill in conference, so that the basic rate on wool would then read substantially, "33 cents a pound, scoured content, but not to exceed 15 cents a pound in the grease." The rate on wool would still be a high one, but it would do away with the extreme discrimination which the proposed bill at present imposes on the lower grades.

Local Business Moderate

In the local market there has been only moderate activity lately. Here and there a little business is reported at some slight concession. The sale of some fine Texas wool of the French combing type is reported on the basis, clean, of about $1.15, which is 5 cents a pound under the value which would have been placed on the same wool a week ago. This drop is more or less in line with a lower level of prices which ruled at the Kerrville sale last week and which is reported this week in private buying. Good 12 months' wool was purchased at Kerrville on a clean basis, landed, Boston, of not more than $1.30, possibly as low as $1.25, while the eight months' wools brought somewhere from $1.05 to $1.10, according to shrinkage. Elsewhere through the west there has been desultory buying, limits having been reduced, while the growers for the most part are holding for continued high prices.

It is estimated that nearly 80 per cent of the new domestic clip has been sold by growers already, this proportion holding both in the far west and in the bright-wool sections east of the Mississippi. Of this total it is further estimated that nearly half has already been taken by the manufacturers.

London Wool Sales

In the foreign markets the London sales have been the center of attraction. Prices have shown a sagging tendency as a whole, so that, except for the best merinos and comebacks, prices are down slightly below the opening rates, particularly on crossbreds and inferior wools. The Continent, which was expected to be rather keen for inferior wools, has shown less eagerness than expected, and in fact, the entire trade has been less keen than predicted, although the average of 12,500 bales a day is unusually large and rather more than the trade might reasonably be expected to absorb.

In the last day or two rumors of a curtailment of the sales or else a cancellation of the Liverpool Colonial sale have been heard. The Liverpool East India sales closed very firm, with prices on the best descriptions 5 to 10 per cent above the close of the preceding series, and America was the heaviest buyer as expected. In fact, America has been a heavy buyer of the best thread wastes in England and on the Continent at what Yorkshire terms "ridiculous prices," because, as in the case of East India wools, these items can be brought in free of duty.

The foreign primary markets are on the easier side at the moment. The season is nearing its end and the selection being rather poor. Crossbred wools have shown a drop more or less in line with the London prices, and fine wools have lately been exhibiting a declining tendency, although American buying sustained prices on the best wools to a remarkable degree.

MISCELLANEOUS BONDS

(Quoted by Curtis & Sanger)

Company—	Maturity	Bid	Ask	Approx yield
Am Thread 6s	Aug 1,'29	102	103	5.50
Anaconda Cop 6s	Jan 1,'29	99⅞	100⅜	5.90
do 7s	Jan 1,'29	102⅜	103⅛	6.40
Armour & Co 7s	July 15,'30	103½	104	6.35
Beth Stl Equip 7s	Oct 1,'35	102½	103	6.65
Bklyn Edison 6s	Jan 1,'30	101½	102	5.70
do 7s	Jan 1,'30	105½	106½	5.90
Diamd Mtch 7½s	Nov 1,'35	107	108	6.60
Duquesne Lt 6s	July 1,'49	102½	103¼	5.75
E Mass S Ry 4½s	Jan 1,'48	64	67	7.40
do 6s	Jan 1,'25	80	83	...
do 5s	Jan 1,'48	69	73	7.35
Galena S Oil 7s	Apr 1,'39	103¾	104¼	6.55
Ga R&P 1st ref 5s	Apr 1,'54	87	89	5.75
H J Heinz 7s	Dec 1,'30	104¼	104¾	6.25
Hood Rubber 7s	Dec 1,'36	97½	98½	7.15
Intl Cot Mills 7s	Dec 1,'29	98	100	7.00
Kennect Cop 6s	Dec 1,'29	104¼	105¼	5.15
Laclede Gs Lt 7s	Jan 1,'29	99¾	100¼	6.95
Minn G E 1st 5s	Dec 1,'34	95	...	...
Morris&Co 7½s	Sept 1,'30	104¾	105	6.70
Nat Clk & St 8s	Sept 1,'30	102½	103½	7.40
Robert Gair 7s	Jan 1,'37	98	99	7.10
Seattle El 1st 5s	Feb 1,'30	95	98	5.30
Shawshn Mills 7s	Oct 1,'31	103	104	6.35
S O of Cal 7s	Jan 1,'31	104¾	105½	6.15
do of N Y 7s	Jan 2,'25-31	105	110	...
So Cal Edison 6s	Feb 1,'44	100	101	5.90
Un Tank Car 7s	Aug 1,'30	102½	103¼	6.50
Va-Car Chem 7s	Nov 1,'32	105	105½	...

EGYPTIAN COTTON CROP GOOD

WASHINGTON, June 21—The Department of Agriculture says the condition of the Egyptian cotton crop as of early May was satisfactory. No more than usual reseeding has been necessary. There have been some complaints of insufficient water.

BOSTON STOCKS

	Open	High	Low	Last Jun 21	Last Jun 20
Adventure	65c	65c	65c	65c	....
Ahmeek	61	61	61	61	62
Allouez	25	26⅛	25	26⅛	25⅛
Am Pneumatic	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
Am Pneu 2 pf	16⅝	17	16⅝	16⅝	16⅜
Am Smelt	60⅜	60⅜	60⅜	60⅜	....
Am Sugar Ref	78⅛	79	78⅛	79	....
Am T & T	120¼	120⅝	120	120⅝	120
Am Woolen pf	107	107¼	107	107¼	106¼
Am Zinc	17⅝	17⅜	17⅝	17⅜	....
Amoskeag	114	114	114	114	110
Amoskeag pf	85⅜	85⅜	85⅛	85⅛	....
Anaconda	52	52	51⅜	51⅜	51
Bingham Mines	15⅛	15⅜	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
Booth Fisheries	8⅜	8⅜	8⅛	8⅜	....
Bos & Albany	146	147	146	147	147
Bos Elevated	83	83	83	83	83
Bos Elev pf	99	100	99	100	98¼
Boston El 1 pf	117⅛	117⅛	117⅛	117⅛	....
Boston El 2 pf	102	103	102	103	102
Bos & Maine	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	26
B & M pf	26¼	26¼	26¼	26⅜	26⅛
B & M pf A	35¾	36⅛	35⅜	36⅛	36
B & M pf B	50	50	50	50	50
B & M pf C	45	45	45	45	....
Cal & Hecla	274	274	270	279	270
Carson Hill	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
Conn & Pass pf	77	77	77	77	....
Connor J T	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜
Cop Range	43⅜	44⅛	43⅜	44⅛	43⅛
Davis Daly	7⅜	8	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
East Butte	10⅛	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	10⅜
Eastern S S	71	73	70¼	72	....
Edison Electric	173	173	173	173	173½
Fairbanks	20	20	20	20	....
Franklin	2⅛	2⅛	2	2	....
Gen Electric	166	166	166	166	....
Grav & Davis	17	17⅜	17	17⅛	17⅛
Greenfield T&D	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	20⅛	....
Hood Rubber	48	48	48	48	48
Int Products	4⅜	5	4⅜	5	....
Island Creek	116	116⅛	115⅛	115⅝	115⅜
Libby McNeill	9⅜	10	9⅜	10	9⅜
Mass Cons Min	3⅜	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	....
Mass Gas	76	76	75⅝	75⅝	75
Mass Gas pf	66⅛	66⅜	66	66	66
Mexican Invest	22⅜	22⅜	22⅛	22⅛	22⅜
Mexican Pete	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	16⅜
Miss Riv Power	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	22
Mohawk	62	62⅛	62	62⅛	62
Nat Leather	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
New Cornelia	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18⅜
N E Telephone	114⅜	114⅜	114⅜	114⅜	114⅜
New Idria	25c	25c	25c	25c	25c
NY NH & H	28⅛	28⅜	28⅛	28⅛	27⅛
Nipissing	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
North Butte	12⅜	13	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
Old Colony	94	94	94	54	....
Orpheum Cir	19	19	19	19	....
Pacific Mills	166	166	165	165	....
Pullman	119⅜	119⅜	119⅜	119⅜	....
Pond Creek	23⅜	24	23	23⅜	22
Punta Sugar	49	49	49	49	....
Punta Sug rts	1⅝	1⅝	1	1⅝	1⅝
Quincy Min	45	45	45	45	43⅜
Reece B Hole	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	....
St Mary's Land	45⅜	45⅜	45⅜	45⅜	45
Swift Inter	19⅜	20	19⅜	20	19⅜
Swift & Co	101	101⅜	100¼	101⅛	101
Trinity	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	....
Un Cop L&M	52	52	52	52	....
Un Shoe Mach	37⅜	38⅛	37⅜	38	37⅜
Un Sh Mac pf	26	26	26	26	26⅛
U S Smelting	42	42	42	42	41⅜
U S Smelt pf	47	48	47	47⅜	47
U S Steel	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
Utah Apex	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
Utah Me & T	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	....
Ventura Oil	32⅛	33⅛	32	33⅛	30⅝
Vt & Mass	96	96	96	96	99
Waldorf Sys	29⅜	29⅜	29⅛	29⅜	29⅜
Wal Watch pf	39	39	38	38	38
Warren Bros	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛
War Bros 1 pf	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	37
Western Union	99⅛	99⅜	99⅛	99⅜	....
Winona	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	....

LIBERTY BONDS

Lib 3½s	99.94	100.00	99.94	100.00	99.94
2d 4s 1942	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	....
1st 4¼s	99.94	100.00	99.94	100.00	99.94
2d 4¼s	99.74	100.00	99.74	100.00	99.88
3d 4¼s	99.84	100.00	99.84	100.00	100.00
4th 4¼s	100.00	100.14	99.84	100.14	100.00
Victory 4¾s	100.44	100.44	100.44	100.44	100.50

OTHER BONDS

AtlG&WI 5s	61¾	61¾	61¾	61¾	62
Chi Junc 5s	92½	92½	92½	92½	....
Hood Rub 7s	98¼	98¼	58¼	58¼	98
Int Cem 5s	109¼	109¼	109¼	109¼	109
Miss RivPw 5s	93	93	92¼	92¼	....
Swift 5s	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
West T&T 5s	96	96	96	96	96

CHICAGO BOARD

		Open	High	Low	Close
Wheat:	July	1.13	1.13⅝	1.11⅝	1.13⅛
	Sept	1.13¾	1.13⅞	1.12⅛	1.13⅝
	Dec	1.16⅜	1.17⅜	1.15⅛	1.17
Corn:	July	.62¾	.63	.62⅛	.62⅜
	Sept	.65⅜	.66⅜	.65⅜	.66⅜
	Dec	.65⅜	.66⅛	.65⅛	.66
Oats:	July	.35	.35⅜	.35	.35⅛
	Sept	.37⅜	.38⅜	.37⅜	.38⅛ a
	Dec	.40¼	.40⅜	.40	.40⅛ b
Lard:	July	11.57	11.92	11.47	11.50
	Sept	11.80b	11.82	11.77	11.88
Ribs:	July	12.-0	....	....	12.40 b
	Sept	....	12.27	12.25	12.27

a Asked. b Bid.

Chicago Cash Market

Wheat—
No. 2 hard winter ..... $1.15½@$1.16¼
Corn—
No. 1 yellow 63
No. 2 yellow ..... 62¾@63
No. 3 yellow ..... 61¼@61¾
No. 4 yellow ..... 59¾@60¼
No. 5 yellow ..... 58¾@59½
No. 6 yellow ..... 57½@58½
No. 2 white ..... 62¾@63
No. 3 white ..... 61¼@61¾
No. 4 white ..... 60 @60½
Oats—
No. 2 white ..... 36 @37¼
No. 3 white ..... 34¾@36¼
No. 4 white ..... 34 @36

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by Henry Hentz & Co., Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale	Prev Close
July	22.70	22.87	22.42	22.48	22.81
Oct.	22.63	22.89	22.40	22.42	22.80
Dec.	22.36	22.65	22.25	22.26	22.60
Jan.	22.26	22.50	22.10	22.15	22.46
March	22.15	22.38	21.92	22.07	22.33
May	*22.00	22.10	21.82	21.82	22.19

Spots 23.00, down 30 points.

*Bid.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev close
July	23.03	23.05	22.40	22.40	23.08
October	22.43	22.49	22.09	22.09	22.47
December	22.09	22.15	21.78	21.78	22.16

LIVERPOOL COTTON

	Open'g	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
July	13.08	13.41	13.08	13.41	12.15
Oct.	12.83	13.05	12.80	13.05	12.87
Dec.	12.60	12.83	12.60	12.83	12.67
Jan.	12.50	12.72	12.50	12.72	12.56
March	12.34	12.55	12.34	12.55	12.39
May	12.26	12.43	12.26	12.43	12.28

Spots, 13.06d., up 16 points. Sales, 15,000 bales. Tone at close, firm.

FEDERAL LIVE STOCK LOANS

CHEYENNE, Wyo. (Special Correspondence)—Advances made by the War Finance Corporation to Wyoming live stock growers to date total $8,223,308, representing approximately $40 for each inhabitant of the State. Of these loans stockmen have repaid $407,392 before maturity.

HOLDERS OF PENNSYLVANIA

The number of Pennsylvania Railroad stockholders on June 1 was 140,273, a decrease of 467 compared with similar date in 1921.

CLOTH FAILS TO MEET ADVANCE IN RAW COTTON

Prices Have Hardened to Some Extent, but Probable Sentiment of the Consumer Is Factor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., June 2 (Special)—Raw cotton markets have been registering new high levels, and the predicted upward swing now seems fully under way, but, contrary to previous experience, the advance in the raw staple has had little effect upon business in primary cotton goods. Prices have hardened, but the speculative element in the gray goods markets has seemed entirely absent and the dealing has lacked snap because of the doubts distributors have of the effect the higher prices are going to have on consumption.

In gray goods every succeeding advance in raw cotton brings opposition from buyer and producer. No one is well stocked with either raw material or manufactured goods and there is consequently no attractiveness to higher prices.

Caution Still Prevails

Caution has been the watchword for months and caution is stil the watchword. The distributor has seemed determined to keep his inventories as low as possible and is buying only to cover minimum requirements, while the manufacturer, influenced by the distributor's distrust of the ability of the current buying power of the consumer to keep the producing facilities fully occupied, has declined to lay in any heavy stocks of raw material even though he knows the prices for cotton are almost certain to go higher.

Last week witnessed a rather indifferent gray goods market, characterized by a large number of small orders for near-by delivery and an absence of large buying in any quarter. Prices in print cloth constructions remained firm, but the volume of dealing necessary to force advances was lacking. Southern mills were noticeably stiff in their attitude, and eastern producers were able to book a considerably larger share of the business passing than has been the case for months. Fall River reported sales of 200,000 pieces, but mostly in small lots with no real snap to the trading. On 38½-inch 64 by 60s there was considerable trading at 8⅝c., both for eastern and for southern goods, while some of the better makes in the east brought 8½c., which was the general asking price in Fall River at the close of the week. This week opened with the same general level of prices, and here and there a few weak spots reported on Saturday were noticeably strengthened by the rise in the raw material. Buyers who were not interested Saturday were willing to buy Monday at last week's prices, but the mills generally felt compelled to withdraw their former quotations and Fall River would no longer sell on a basis of 8½ cents for 64 by 60s. This attitude was still further strengthened by the further advance in raw cotton yesterday, but the buyers refused to follow the market up and trading languished. There was some low count 36-inch business in the east at higher levels than buyers would consider last week but the bag trade was not active as a whole.

Sheetings were wanted in some quantity for export, especially the four-yard 36-inch goods and the slightly heavier constructions. Attempts at the close of last week to fill this demand at 11 cents were unsuccessful and bidding at 11¼ cents this week after cotton went up met with rather cold reception at the hands of the mills.

Better Tone in Fine Fabrics

In the fine combed fabrics there was a slightly better tone, with buyers more willing to take cognizance of the higher price of the raw materials, there was buying of pongees and sateens in some quantity and soisettes and some of the specialty fancies in the voile division. Shirtings had some inquiry but lawns were quiet, though a fair business was done in handkerchief cloths and similar specialty work.

Yarns continued listless. While prices were firm, and somewhat higher this week reflecting the higher raw cotton prices, there was very strong resistance to the higher quotations and buyers of yarns seemed to be reflecting the attitude of their own customers in confining purchases to actual needs and refusing to lay in stocks against future higher price levels.

Strike Situation Clears

Progress in the strike areas has been slow. With the exception of Lawrence, Mass., there has been a general attempt on the part of the mills affected to reopen and give those who wish an opportunity to work. They have not yet been able to reach a normal production basis, however, and in some cases are running with only a small fraction of their usual working force. There has been a notable absence of disorder during the last few days, partly as a result of the ban placed by the courts on mass picketing. Additional gains in the number of workers are reported almost daily by the mills, but in many quarters it is felt that it may be autumn before a full normal basis of production is reached unless some compromise settlement is reached in the meantime.

In the gray goods distributing channels the New England strike is looked upon as having saved the market from a period of over-production and a glut that would have demoralized values and the curtailment of output still resulting from the controversy is given but scant attention.

EQUIPMENT PURCHASES

The total of railroad cars ordered in the United States between Jan. 1 and June 15, 1922, was approximately 85,000, and of locomotives 600, of which 504 were ordered by domestic and 96 by foreign roads. Last year car orders totaled 28,358 and locomotive orders 320, of which 581 were for export.

NEW ACTIVITY IN WOOL CLIP POOLS

CHEYENNE, Wyo., June 21—Wyoming wool growers of a number of localities, who recently adopted the system of pooling their clips and selling through sealed bids, have had it impressed on them that pooling is a game that two can play. When 500,000 pounds of wool was offered at Casper recently, under the sealed-bid system, the wool buyers present pooled their interests and agreed on prices based on the various grades of wool offered. The result was that bids ranged from 34½ to 37 cents a pound, an average of 2 cents a pound less than was paid at a similar sale held two weeks previously.

Owners of three-fifths of the pooled wool refused to accept these prices and only 200,000 pounds of the pooled clips were sold, the prices received averaging 36 cents a pound.

UNLISTED SECURITIES

(Quoted by Wilson Hooker & Co.)

	Bid	Ask
*American Glue com	110	114
do pfd	128	133
American Mfg com	95	97
do pfd	81	85
†*Arlington Mills	100	103
†Bates Mfg	258	263
†*Berkshire Cotton Mfg Co	225	250
*Boston Woven H & R pfd	95	100
*Columbian Nat Life Ins	118	..
†*Cornel Mills	217½	..
*Dartmouth Mfg com	285	..
do pfd	80	..
*Douglas Shoe pfd	93	96
Draper Corp	149	161
*Esmond Mills pfd	82	96
†*Farr Alpaca Co	141	143
*Fish Rubber 1st pfd	81	83
Fairhaven Mills com	150	170
†*Flint Mills	205	..
Great Falls Mfg	85	90
*Greenfield Tap & Die pfd	90	92
*Greylock Mills	212	214
*Heywood Wakefield pfd	102	105
*Hood Rubber pfd	97	98½
*Lawrence Gas Co	115	119
Library Bureau pfd	101	105
†*Ludlow Mfg Asso	131	132
*Mass Cotton Mills	145	150
†*Nashawena Mills	140	..
†*Naumkeag Stm Cotton Co	228½	230
*Nonquitt Spinning Co	94	97
†*Pacific Mills	163	165
†Pepperell Mfg	171	175
†*Plymouth Cordage	168	172
†*Quissett Mills com	252	..
Regal Shoe pfd	48	52
†*Sagamore Mfg	320	..
*Sharp Mfg com	111	..
*Union Twist Drill pfd	82	85
†U S Bobbin & Shuttle com	110	115
do pfd	110	103
†U S Envelope com	137	140
do pfd	106	108½
†*Walter Baker & Co Ltd	115	120
*Wamsutta Mills	116	..
†*Whitman Mills	192½	200
*West Boylston Mfg pfd	50	53
*West Point Mfg Co	123	127
†Yale & Towne Mfg Co	290	300

*Tax exempt. †Pays extra dividend.

BRICK MADE FROM CLAY IN GEORGIA RATED SUPERIOR

Possesses Exceptional Refractory Qualities— Tests Show Merit

SAVANNAH, Ga., June 13 (Special)—The brick making industry gives promise of rapid development in Georgia as a result of recent tests made of Georgia clays—and tests still being made—at the Ceramic Station of the United States Bureau of Mines at Columbus, Ohio. Refractory brick, manufactured from Georgia clays, been put through the various severe tests of the department and has emerged with an excellent rating.

This brick is declared to possess exceptional resistance to heat charges; capability of withstanding an extreme load at high temperature and a high fusion point, which qualities class it as superior to any fire clay brick at present being made.

The brick subjected to the tests was made from one particular type of clay occuring in large quantities along the route of the Central of Georgia Railway. One of the particularly favorable features is the fact that ordinarily it is found necessary to assemble raw materials from several different points, whereas this single clay, under test, shows superiority even over those made from materials selected from several different places.

These refractory bricks are suitable for electrical and chemical furnaces and all metallurgical purposes requiring a particularly high temperature. Research work on the Georgia clays has been in progress for more than a year and on such an elaborate scale as to duplicate commercial conditions and therefore secure results of practical rather than theoretical worth. Two tons of each sample were sent to the experiment station, samples being taken from a number of points along the railway route. J. M. Mallory, general industrial agent for the Central of Georgia, recently visited Columbus in connection with the tests.

INDIAN LOAN OFFERING

LONDON, June 21—The Government of India announces an unlimited 6 per cent rupee loan in five and 10-year bonds at par and free from all Indian income tax.

BOOTH FISHERIES MEETING

CHICAGO, June 21—The directors of the Booth Fisheries Company have called a special meeting of stockholders for July 14 to pass on proposed financing.

TENNESSEE COAL MARKET IS SOFT

CHATTANOOGA, June 21—Operators here have so far been unable to obtain the maximum allowed coal price of $3 per ton, and are selling run of mine at $2.50 to $2.75. Changes in either demand or prices in the last two weeks have been slight, although the market in northern states for Tennessee coal is somewhat firmer, due to the continued strike. The local market continues weak.

Production continues at a fair rate. The Bonny mines at Whitwell have resumed, with about half force. The Signal Mountain, Durham and Soddy mines are running full time. The mines at Whitwell, Tracy City and Sewanee districts are pretty largely shut, with apparently no effort to open them.

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Ask		Bid	Ask
America	265	275	First Nat	1050	..
Atlantic	220	..	Garfld Nat	225	..
Am Exch	260	270	Gotham	180	185
Battery	130	140	Greenwich	255	..
Bowery	425	..	Harriman	385	395
Bryant Pk	158	175	Hanover	605	615
B'way Cent	140	150	Irving	200	205
Bronx Boro	95	..	Industrial	125	150
Bronx Nat	150	160	Imp & Trad	535	..
Butch & D	130	140	Manhat Co	260	..
Cen Merc	195	..	Mech & M	385	390
Chase	317	322	Mutual	510	..
Chat & P	260	270	Nat Amer	..	155
Chelsea Ex	65	80	New Neth	125	135
Chemical	503	510	N Y N B A	540	560
City	323	328	Pacific	300	..
Coal & Iron	195	205	Park	415	420
Colonial	800	..	Public	262	272
Columbia	175	..	Seaboard	285	295
Commerce	264	265	Standard	240	260
Com'wealth	215	..	State	285	300
Continental	130	140	23d Ward	250	270
Corn Exch	400	410	Un States	158	..
Cosmopltan	75	85	Union Ex	320	330
East River	170	..	Wash Hts	200	..
Fifth Ave	1025	..	Yorkville	475	..
Fifth Nat	155	..			
Alliance Tr	85	..	Lincoln Tr	160	..
Am Surety	70	74	Manuf'c'rs	230	..
Bankers Tr	344	350	Metropol	280	..
Bond & Mtg	247	295	Mtge Bond	100	105
BrooklynTr	420	..	Mut TofW	115	130
Cent Union	380	385	Nat Surety	206	212
Columbia	310	320	N Y L I&T	600	..
Emp Tr	300	..	N Y Tr	332	339
Equitable	288	293	N Y Title	150	160
FarmrsL&T	435	445	Peoples	310	..
Fulton	240	255	Real Asso	137	144
Fidelity	204	212	Title G&T	370	380
Guaranty	211	215	Un States	1025	..
Hudson T	170	..	U S M&T	307	..
Kings Co	700	..	U S Title G	100	110
Lawyers M	154	..	W'chester	150	..
Lawyers T	152	..	West T&M	170	..

STEEL DELIVERIES LAG

CHICAGO, June 21—Steel mill deliveries are so far behind that producers make no promises on any products except plates. Requests for hurried shipments are numerous, and efforts are being made to increase operations, which continue at 85 per cent of capacity for the United States Steel Corporation and 64 per cent to 70 per cent for the inland concern.

PACKER HIDE TRADING DULL AS PRICES RISE

Tanners Declare Situation Spotty and Are Not Buying Skins for Forward Business

Small orders prevail in the packer hide market, as advances are asked on about all grades. Tanners are disposed to be more liberal in their transactions, but the packers lifted prices from ½ to 1 cent, which curtailed buying to actual needs.

The kill has crept up to nearly the figures of last year, except for country stock, which is a bit under 1921.

Tanners say that the prices quoted today are so inconsistent with conditions, and with the rates leather brings, that it is inadvisable to buy hides to anticipate the future.

Frigorifico hides continue to move steadily. Prices droop as the quality is lowered from month to month. Country hides are active in the heavier selections, but prices remain unchanged.

Plump calfskins are having a fair demand. Sales for the last week aggregate nearly 60,000 skins.

It is believed that the immediate future will be marked by conservatism. Events have been too swift in the packer market for tanners to stock up while finished leather is moving in such mediocre lots.

Late Chicago hide market sales include:

		Year ago
1000 May	native steers	16½c 14c
1000 May	nat. st. (all heavy)	17c 14c
2000 May	branded steers	15½c 13½c
2500 June	branded steers	16c 13½c
4000 May	Colorado steers	14½c 12½c
5000 June	Colorado steers	15c 12½c
3000 May	ex-lt. native steers	14½c 13c
4000 June	ex-lt. native steers	15c 13c
3000 Aug. to Dec.	nat. steers (koshers)	16½c 13½c
1500 Feb.-March	native cows (50 lbs. average)	12½c 13c
5000 June	light cows	15c 13c
3000 May	branded cows	13¼c 11c
2000 June	branded cows	14c 11c

FINE WOOLS IN DEMAND

LONDON, June 21—The offerings at the wool sales yesterday amounted to 13,081 bales. Fine kinds were in brisk demand and the home trade and the continent bought freely at full current rates. Some lower grades were withdrawn.

UTAH SELLING MUCH WOOL

SALT LAKE CITY, June 21—Southeast Utah, with big wool clips this season, is disposing of large lots to eastern buyers at 31 to 34 cents a pound.

National Union Bank
Boston



Number Three of a Series of Advertisements designed to broaden knowledge of this bank and its functions.

Foreign Department

THE Foreign Department of this bank assists its customers in their daily transactions involving trade with foreign countries.

Its Commercial Letters of Credit, readily negotiable throughout the world, enable the merchant in New England to import wool from Australia, jute from India, metals and silk from the Far East, and hides from South America.

It also assists the manufacturer or exporter sending goods abroad by financing his shipments through the discount of documentary drafts and by furnishing him with credit reports and information regarding trade conditions throughout the world.

Chartered 1792

POLAND FOR PEACE, PREMIER DECLARES

Wants Most of All Chance to Put House in Order and Build Wisely for Future

WARSAW, May 23 (Special Correspondence)—"I am not astonished that foreign countries find it difficult to understand our position. Poland was simply wiped from the map of Europe for 120 years. Generations have grown up since to whom Poland is merely a name, for they are ignorant of the history and power of our country," said Mr. Ponikowski, the Polish Premier, in a recent interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. He continued:

"Our oppressors did their best to preserve this ignorance and to prevent the dissemination of knowledge of what we had been through. They also pursued a policy of stirring up against us the allied races of Lithuanians and Ruthenians inhabiting our territory, and formerly united to us by bonds of mutual freedom, good will and tolerance.

Boundary Definition Delayed

"Another evil has been the delay in defining our boundaries, so that we have existed now for about three years as a State without delimitated frontier lines. This has given rise to endless misunderstandings. Poland, in the past, was never a country which sought to grasp territory from others, but she extended willingly her liberties and privileges to those states which of their own free will united with her.

"The best proof of this is the patriotism shown in so extraordinary a degree by the Lithuanian people, who suffered the most cruel persecution at the hands of Russian oppressors because of their deep attachment for Poland.

"To this day, the greater part of the population is devoted to Poland. This attitude is shown in the action of the Vilna Diet in declaring the determination of their people to form part of the Polish Republic.

Hostility of Others Regretted

"That the part of the population represented by the Government of Kowno-Lithuania is hostile to us is a matter of infinite regret, since we desire above all things to live in good understanding with our neighbors, but as to any wish on our part to force these people to be Polish, nothing is further from our thoughts. We, who have suffered so much from foreign dominators, value, above all, the right of nations to self-determination.

"I doubt if the rest of Europe realizes the difficulties with which we have been beset from the very moment of our rebirth. Not only have we had to form an army to defend ourselves from neighbors who looked unwillingly upon the restoration of our country, but a whole civil administration also had to be effected.

"At the same time, portions of Poland previously distributed among Germany, Russia, and Austria had to be welded into a unified whole. In the very first days of our existence, the Ruthenians made an attack on Lemberg and tried to wrest from us this old center of Polish culture. Thanks to the heroic resistance of the town, in which women and children took an active and important part, fighting like heroes in defense of their homes, the enemy was driven back and Lemberg remained in Polish hands.

War-Torn Area Is Rebuilt

For three years now, Poland has administered East Galicia, has brought order into a territory devastated by the war, and has so rebuilt it that it is today in a more flourishing condition than ever before. The peasants enjoy greater well-being and safety under the administration of the Polish State than they ever did during the rule of the Austrian Empire.

"Poland is ready and willing to admit the rights of the Ruthenian population. It is her duty, however, to protect and support the rights of the Poles who inhabit the same territory, and who have established the whole culture of this region. Galicia, from time immemorial, has been inhabited by a mixed race of Poles and Ruthenians and since the twelfth century has formed part of the Polish Commonwealth—not owing to conquest, but to voluntary union.

"Our country has been through an economic crisis which, but for the patriotism and good sense of our people, would, I venture to think, in almost any other country have led to a social revolution. I am happy to say that our financial position is improving and events show that our social policy has resulted in enabling disputes between Capital and Labor to be settled in a peaceful manner.

Have No Militaristic Aims

"We desire nothing more than to develop our resources, to devote ourselves to the rebuilding of our country and to the education of our people. It is our greatest misfortune that we are forced to keep up an army to defend ourselves from neighbors on the east and on the west, who continually threaten our national existence.

"The work of education is making astonishing headway. Our people show an eagerness for instruction which we are unable as yet to satisfy to the full. The establishment of schools over the whole country will take at least 10 to 15 years, though our constitution has proclaimed compulsory universal education. Our board of education does all it can to administer to the wants of the people, and has founded teachers' seminaries for the training of qualified teachers, according to the best modern methods.

"But for all these things, we require time and peace. I may say truthfully that contrary to the general opinion held about us in the west, there is no more pacifically disposed people than we are.

Imperialism Still Charged

"I have seen your journal and have been struck by its impartial tone and the fairness with which it gives a hearing to all sides. A large section of the press still goes on repeating the charge against us of imperialism and of an aggressive policy, which nevertheless has been refuted by our policy itself."

Mr. Poniskowski gives the impression of a man of sincere patriotism and devotion to duty. Before becoming Prime Minister, he was rector of the Warsaw Polytechnic and in that capacity gained the affection and respect of his students.

GREEK ARMY'S MOVE DRIVES TURKS TO EXTREME MEASURES

Occupation of Meander Valley by Hellenic Troops Followed by Turkish Attack on Shipping in Black Sea

SMYRNA, Asia Minor, May 25 (Special Correspondence)—The Italo-Turkish convention continues to be the foremost topic of press discussion. On the one hand, the Italians are blamed for their partiality toward the Greeks in evacuating the Meander Valley and, on the other, are rebuked by the Greeks for having long ago notified the Turks of their evacuation plans with the express purpose of giving the Kemalists an opportunity to reoccupy Smyrna. Both the Italians and the French are placed upon the same footing regarding their policy toward the vital interests of the Christian element.

Desirous of maintaining their prestige in the Near East the Italians declare their agreement is not with Mustapha Kemal Pasha but with the Sultan's Government. This statement, however, is questioned as the Constantinople Government is powerless to affect the territories in question and the idea gains ground that the decision to evacuate the Anatolian zone was specifically taken to create fresh difficulties for Greece.

Complete Accord

The Sultan's Minister for Foreign Affairs affirms that the Italo-Turkish agreement does not place any of the signatories under any obligation for the time being, and that it merely provides Italy with an opportunity to study the economic and commercial situation in various parts of Anatolia. Angora is reported as being displeased at the conclusion of the agreement. All of this apparent antagonism, however, between Constantinople and Angora is without any real foundation. The Sublime Porte and Kemal Pasha are believed to be in complete accord.

The occupation of the Meander Valley by the Greek Army has enraged the Turks, and has apparently driven them to extreme measures. After the appalling massacres at Samsun the Turks extended their activities to the Black Sea, where commercial navigation, which is mostly in the hands of Greek steamship owners, was made insecure and attacks on vessels were numerous. This action caused grave concern in Greek navigation circles and had the effect of disorganizing transportation in the Black Sea.

Boycotts Urged

The threat to commerce in southeastern Europe caused the Hellenic authorities to take strict measures to check Kemal Pasha's arrogance. Units of the Greek Navy were ordered to lay hold of every Turkish vessel in the Sea of Marmora and in the Black Sea and there were strong protests in the Turkish press. Boycotts were urged against Greek merchants throughout Asia Minor and an appeal was made through the Teyhidi Efkiar, a Turkish newspaper, to "all lovers of Islamism to buy necessities from British, French, Italians, Jews, Armenians and even gypsies, but never from Greeks."

The Greek papers took up the challenge, declaring that it was not the Greeks who would suffer but the Turks themselves, as all the vital undertakings and commerce are in their hands, and even the Ottoman Government greatly depends on the initiative of the Greek merchants.

Gypsies Indignant

The allusion made to the gypsies, in the provocative call of the Turkish paper, produced consternation and the gypsies have published in the Constantinople press an energetic protest, in which they refute with indignation the word "even" inserted into the declaration of the paper Teyhidi Efkiar.

Persecution and massacre are in full sway in all the territories under Kemal's control. While these atrocities are going on with energetic determination Mustapha Kemal is denying the infamous deeds attributed to him.

The Near East relief workers were some time ago urged by the Kemalists to assume the responsibility of never talking against the Turkish Nationalist movement and administration, not to report abroad anything which was not compatible with Turkish interests. In case this advice was violated the responsible ones would immediately be expelled. The writer interviewing the relief workers coming back from Kemalistan to Constantinople was earnestly asked not to give anything to the press, which was against Kemalist administration, if it was not wished to intensify the suffering of those left under Kemalist reign.

Relief Workers Attacked

Some of the American relief workers consented not only to faithfully carry out the Kemalist advice, but even indulged in active propaganda in favor of the Kemalist movement. They justify themselves, arguing that by acting thus they gain the confidence of the Turks, something which is very necessary for running the philanthropic institutions. But along with these there have been men who have been unable to still their conscience before the inhuman deeds of the Turks. Major Yovel, Dr. Vora, Dr. Parmelle and Miss Isabel Harley are of this category. All of them were recently expelled by Kemal, who is afraid of any criticism whatsoever. The Turkish papers violently attack the relief workers and require that the Near East Relief should send only men "who are filled with the spirit of impartiality," that is, men of Turkish spirit.

WAGES IN GERMANY LAG BEHIND PRICES

Town Authorities Report Lack of Food and Clothing Except Where Foreigners Visit

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, May 23—Quite recently a congress of German municipal authorities took place in Berlin and as a result of their deliberations issued a report on conditions of life in Germany, which was forwarded to their government with a special appeal for further assistance in the work of relieving poverty. This report was not intended for publication abroad and has received little notice in the German press because it was meant for the private ear of the government.

Pointing out in the first place that, even before the war, Germany showed a smaller consumption of meat than in any other country of a similar climatic condition, the report proceeds to describe the menu of the German family today. "Want of fat is at the present time almost as great as during the blockade. Butter has become such a rarity that artificial products are universally in demand. Even margarine at the price of 40 marks per pound is beyond the means of most people. The milk supply of the large towns is scarcely sufficient to cover the actual need of mothers and infants; milk and butter cost about 50 times what they did before the war; potatoes, in most places, 100 times as much.

Scarcity of Houses

"The prices of all articles of clothing have risen in like measure," the report says. "Only a small portion of the population is still able to procure the most necessary things; at the present time the business in textiles only amounts to a fraction of the prewar rate. Many children have to wear the same clothes for months because they are not able to change them."

The report then deals with the housing question in Germany: "The scarcity of dwelling houses has increased to an intolerable degree, as, since 1914, only a very little building could be undertaken, and building expenses are rapidly increasing from month to month. The price of building materials alone, as compared with prewar times, has increased 32-fold. Although all available house room has been appropriated, yet in every town thousands of families from every section of the population are either homeless or else accommodated in a manner unworthy of humanity.

Same Picture Everywhere

"Wherever we look we find the same picture: extreme lack of food, clothing, and house room, either because the most necessary foundations of human existence are simply not to be had, or because ever widening circles of the people have not the means to purchase them, and just because the most necessary articles of food have risen most in price.

"This impression will hardly be gained by the stranger coming to Berlin or other large towns; for in such places in consequence of the influx of solvent foreigners, food, textiles, and articles of luxury accumulate, which Germans, apart from the excessively rich, are no longer able to buy. In spite of the perpetual increase of wages and salaries, the large mass of the people can barely subsist and have to suffer immediately extra expenses are incurred through the purchase of clothes or furniture. Large families, even while the man is earning, and in spite of extra grants for children, only possess the minimum of existence. For in the race between the increase of wages and the increase in the price of the most necessary articles of food, the increase of prices always wins the day, moreover it does so by leaps and bounds.

Philanthropies Sacrificed

"In the effort to save in every direction," the report proceeds, "countless educational organizations, whose maintenance was formerly regarded as a duty of honor by the towns, have been sacrificed. Numerous towns report the closing of theaters, orchestras, museums and public libraries.

"Should these measures, regrettable as they are, appear tolerable, the discontinuance of many tram routes, often of the entire tram service, the limitation and partially, even complete cessation of public scavenging, the often too drastic reduction of street lighting, and the recently ever increasing closing of town and private schools, national schools, and continuation schools, the amalgamation of several classes, and the impossibility of meeting the necessary requirements of teaching with due regard to the demands of hygiene, safety, order, and national education, must arouse the gravest fears."

POSTAL WORKERS' ACTION DEPLORED

WELLINGTON, N. Z., April 18 (Special Correspondence)—The New Zealand Government has indicated its stern disapproval of the action of the Post and Telegraph Officers Association in affiliating with the Alliance of Labor, an organization containing the most radical sections of organized labor. The post and telegraph department, which also operates the telephone system, is a state department having some 9000 employees. Entrance hitherto has been obtainable only at the bottom, and all appointments to senior positions have been made by promotion. The department has a non-contributory pension system, and its advantages have been such that it has been able to stand aloof from all industrial agitation.

The Alliance of Labor apparently is dominated by the most revolutionary elements of the Labor movement in New Zealand. It stands, according to its constitution, for "collective ownership of means of production and distribution and control of industries by the workers who operate them, in the interest of all the community." Miners, seamen, water-front workers, railwaymen, freezing factory workers, drivers, tramwaymen, and metal workers are affiliated with the alliance, and officials of the organization have stated frankly that they are aiming to provide machinery for a general strike, the bludgeon with which the One Big Union, by its own admission, hopes to make an effective attack upon society.

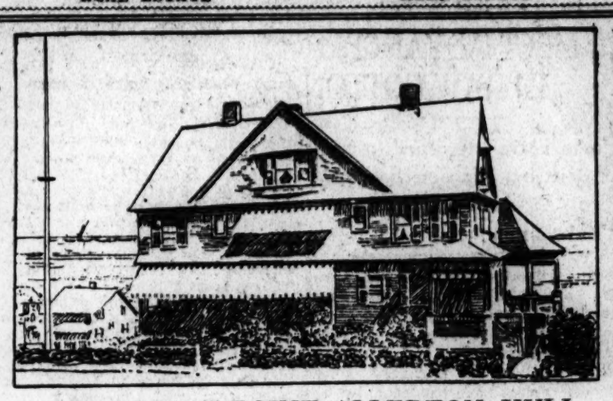
Business men have been outspoken in their demand that the Government prevent, if possible, the linking of the post and telegraph employees with the Reds. "Every section of the community has to depend a great deal upon the post and telegraph service," said the president of the Wellington Chamber of Commerce. "This affiliation sems to mean that my letters and telegrams may be handled by a man who is a member of the National Council of the Alliance of Labor, an organization which, in my judgment, stands for revolutionary propaganda and activity. No man can serve two masters. The officers of the department are paid by the state, and they ought to be loyal to the state. The Alliance of Labor is out to wreck our industrial system and our system of government. An industrial struggle would find the alliance ranged against the Government. Which master, then, are the employees of the post and telegraph department going to serve?"

The members of the association decided by ballot in favor of affiliation. About 30 per cent, however, voted "No," and some of these men are forming a new body.

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

The Evolution of the Prison System

English Prisons Under Local Government

By Sidney and Beatrice Webb. With a Preface by Bernard Shaw. London: Longmans Green & Co. 15/- Net.

Anybody interested in the subject of prison life should read this book, as an historical background to another volume which appears simultaneously, entitled "English Prisons Today," by Stephen Hobhouse and A. Fenner Brockway. Mr. and Mrs. Webb trace prison administration from the days of the common gaol of the sixteenth century, the place of detention for trial, but not of punishment, where life was intolerable for all who were too poor to pay the gaoler for comforts, down to the Criminal Justice Administration Act of 1914. A stroke of genius prompted them to invite Bernard Shaw to write a preface to their book. Even the official mind will be tempted to see "what Shaw says," and then we know exactly what will happen after the first plunge. This first sentence gives the keynote to his contention: "Imprisonment as it exists today . . . is a worse crime than any of those committed by its victims, for no single criminal can be as powerful for evil, as unrestrained in its exercise as an organized nation." To the philanthropist, "bent on reforming a necessary and beneficent public institution," he has nothing to say. If, on the contrary, the reader comes to the books as a repentant sinner, "let him read on." From sheer interest in the attack, the reader of course repents and reads on, and presently wonders how much we are gaining for the community through our present methods of dealing with crime.

A less brilliant writer than Bernard Shaw would reduce the average reader to a fine frenzy, by inferring that "most prisoners are no worse than ourselves," or that "our honesty varies with the strain put upon it." He makes great onslaught upon that outworn bogey of the "criminal type." "The simple truth," he writes, "is that the typical criminal is a normal man when he first enters a prison and develops the type during his imprisonment."

Mr. Shaw's Summing Up

Whether we accept his statement literally or no, we shall admit that Shaw's courage equals his fluency. In half a dozen phrases, he manages to show up in strong relief the ease with which society rids itself of its pests by the simple method of imprisonment, regardless not only of the effect upon them, but equally unmindful of the fact that, in many cases, they will return to commit still further offenses. He appeals for right treatment for those whose detention and restraint are called for, for the criminal's right to contact with all the ethical influences of his day, for conversation, access to books, pictures, music, as well as for unfettered informative and religious activity. Deprivation of these things, says Shaw, produces the criminal type. He is, however, careful to tell his readers that some of the worst features of the prison system have not been deliberately invented and contrived for the purpose of increasing the prisoner's torments, but that much is due to the accidents of the evolution of the old privately-owned detention prisons into the new primitive state prison. It is this very "accident" and the history of its happenings that the Webbs describe so accurately and so well. Down to the last quarter of the eighteenth century, Hanoverian England remained indifferent to the appalling condition of prisoners, a condition due largely to the profiteering of the gaolers, to whom the people in their keeping served as sole source of revenue.

In 1773 Howard was fortunately "pricked" sheriff of Bedfordshire, and assumed that he was actually and legally the keeper of the county gaol. He followed the prisoners back into the dens in which they were kept, surprised the sleepy justices with his condemnation of fees and extortions and roused them by his proposal that quarter sessions should administrate the prisons. We find him called to give evidence for Popham, who was bringing two prison bills before Parliament and it was the excellent evidence, statesmanlike and not merely sentimental, that he gave of the prisons visited that actually influenced the passing of two mild acts in 1774.

A Group of Reformers

A group of intellectual reformers had also sprung up, among them Blackstone and Sir William Eden. The easy method of transporting undesirables to the American colonies was suddenly interrupted by the revolution in 1776 and, as some immediate measure was necessary, the reformers conceived the idea of constructing huge national penitentiaries. Owing to various causes, these buildings reached no farther than the plans at the moment; but a stir had been made, local acts of Parliament enabled progressive counties to reorganize their gaols, and finally, in 1791, the first general prisons act was passed, applying the ideas of the projected penitentiaries to all places of confinement in England and Wales. The "hulks," those odious converted ships, were placed in the Thames, the Medway, and at Portsmouth by the Government to hold superfluous convicts and thus supplement the local prisons, and it was this very circumstance of government intervention, insignificant in its inception, which had so great an influence later upon prison administration. Twelve years after the American secession, the Government dispatched the unwanted criminals to the newly discovered Australia, a migration which continued till 1867, when, New South Wales being no longer available, the penal servitude acts came into force and the vast cellular prisons into use.

Thus the authors trace the evolution of the system, describe the overcentralized rigidity of 1877, when the whole service, which for centuries had been more or less under the sphere of local government, became a department of the national Government, and finally bring their record down to the present day.

Fine Printing in America

IN A recent magazine article, by Mr. A. E. Gallatin, upon the subject of modern fine printing in America the writer singles out three men who, during the past decade, have contributed most to the advancement of American typography: Bruce Rogers, formerly of the Riverside Press, D. Berkeley Updike, of the Merrymount Press, and William Dana Orcutt, formerly of the University Press, now of the Plimpton Press. It is interesting to carry this subject a step farther, in considering the contribution each of these three men has made to the art preservative of all arts.

Rogers, like William Morris, has always approached typography from the standpoint of the artist. Himself a designer of no little skill, he succeeded, in the volumes which he produced at the Riverside Press, in creating monuments which will always be included among the best examples of American printing. The type which he designed for the Montaigne, influenced like the type of the Doves Press by Jenson's Roman face, is a valuable rendering of a fine fundamental type into an original model which loses none of the charm of the early letters. In his Montaigne, which would probably be considered his finest volume, Rogers skillfully combined the decorative designs of Geofroy Tory, redrawn with great care from photographs of the originals, with his own type, thus forming a most harmonious page. Rogers has shown far greater restraint in combining decorations with type than did Morris, to the distinct advantage of the volume.

Updike's work, at the Merrymount Press, has resulted in splendid examples of the typographer's art, such as his Tacitus and the Holy Bible. His special faces of type, the Merrymount and the Montallegro, were designed by Goodhue and Horne, respectively, and his initials and decorations by Horne and other well-known decorative artists. Updike's contribution consists largely in the sanity and balance of his typesetting, with a high regard for the value of mass in color. In this latter respect, Updike shares Morris' delight in avoiding open spaces in the printed page, which tendency produces a pleasing effect upon the eye, but detracts somewhat from the legibility of his volumes.

As the typographic guide of two printing establishments, Orcutt's problem has been quite different from that of either of the two men mentioned above. The Humanistic type, designed by him, is based upon the hand lettering of the Humanistic scribes, which reached its highest point of perfection toward the end of the fifteenth century. The early types of Aldus and Jenson, which have served as models for the standard faces and special faces which have been cut since, were based upon the hand lettering of their period, but, until the Humanistic type was cut, this most perfect form of hand lettering, which was developed after the Aldus and Jenson types were cut, had been entirely overlooked. The Petrarch, which Orcutt made while the head of the University Press, is counted among the best examples of the printer's art. Orcutt's greatest contribution, however, is the demonstration which he has made of the possibility of introducing art into low cost books, preserving in these the same harmony and proportion between the various elements as are found in the expensive de luxe volumes. His Humanistic type has recently been recut, in Italy, to be used in the sumptuous commemorative edition of Dante's Divine Comedy, which is appearing in connection with the sex-centennial of the poet.

It is of peculiar interest and significance that English writers are today giving unusual credit to American printers for their productions, and this should be an incentive to further effort and accomplishment.

Aspect of the Polish Problem

Poland Reborn

By Roy Devereux. London. Chapman & Hall. 15s.

Books on Algeria and South Africa already stand to the credit of Mrs. Roy Devereux. She now writes about Poland, as the result of a summer visit to the country. The author herself would probably be the last person to pretend that the book is very profound. But it would be a mistake to suppose that it is nothing more than a personal record of travel, or of half-baked and entirely subjective impressions. It is a genuine attempt to master a difficult subject; and, in spite of being lightly and cheerfully written, the book is full of facts on many different aspects of the Polish problem.

For Poland is a problem, as appears even from the entirely sympathetic account given by Mrs. Roy Devereux; and the correct answer, whatever it may be, has certainly not yet been found. The author of this book would seek a solution in an entente between France, England and Poland, and a great barrier state erected between Germany and Russia. The Poles, Mrs. Devereux admits, have a "jealous and acrimonious character." Between the organizations which claimed to represent Poland abroad, during the war, "there was a total lack of accord." The gulf between educated and uneducated classes "is much wider in Poland than anywhere in western European countries," and the representative assembly of the people, consisting of 415 members, contains "no less than 12 different groups." The head of the State—Pilsudski—suffers from "a blind hatred of Russia," and "his imperialistic ideas are dangerous." All these ingredients, as Mrs. Devereux must surely see, will need a good deal of boiling down before they can be assimilated with safety by the political system of Europe. But the author is not dismayed. Eastern Galicia, Lithuania, Memel, Upper Silesia are all in turn assigned by her to Poland, and racial, political, historical or economic grounds are indiscriminately chosen, so long as they support the Polish conclusion.

It must be confessed, in fact, that Mrs. Roy Devereux's sympathy for her hosts has made her unduly impressionable to their arguments. But she has given us a statement which, though not unbiased, is sincere, and she has been at great pains to marshal a mass of evidence on unfamiliar subjects. Her book will be most useful and instructive to a judicious reader who knows how to select and to reject.

William Rose Benet

A TALL, spidery individual disentangles his legs and rises slowly from his chair. He looms above one, like the genii from the brass bottle in Arabian Nights' Entertainment, but he causes no awe. One glance at his face reveals the fact that he is more painfully embarrassed than any caller can be. This is William Rose Benet, the poet, known to his more personal friends as "Bill" Benet. He is rather dark, smooth-shaven, thin, earnest, and always friendly.

It is difficult to convey an impression of Benet. Would it reveal much to assert that he is slow-speaking, almost drawling, quite deliberate in his actions, naïve to a delicious degree, forever engrossed in poetry and willing to discuss it anywhere? Those are the outstanding traits. The rest is hidden. But they include a whole-hearted love for the best in poetry and life, a generosity that is limitless, and a philosophy that is best expressed in his poems.

Perhaps a few biographical notes may not come amiss, for the writer remembers no sketch of Benet which includes such facts. He was born at Ft. Hamilton, New York Harbor, on Feb. 2, 1886, the son of James Walker and Frances Neill Rose Benet. He graduated from the Albany (N. Y.) Academy in 1904, and a picture is extant showing the young man quite serious in a most elaborate uniform. He is rather ashamed of this picture and blushes painfully when it is mentioned. In 1907 he received a Ph. B. from Sheffield Scientific School, Yale University, and during the time he spent there became rather prominent as a contributor of verse and prose to various college periodicals. He was married to Teresa Frances Thompson of San Francisco in 1912. During the years 1907-11 he labored as a free lance writer in California, his output being practically all poetry. He became a reader for the Century Magazine in 1911, and from 1914 to 1918 he acted as assistant editor of this periodical.

The coming of the Great War aroused martial ideas within him, and in 1918 he became a second lieutenant in the United States Air Service, nonflying. In December of the same year he was honorably discharged. Then, for a time, he worked with an advertising service, leaving it to take up editorial duties with The Nation's Business in Washington. Later he became associate editor of The Literary Review, New York Evening Post, a position which he still holds. His published volumes are about eight in number, both poetry and prose.

This is the outline, and the real significance can best be filled in by the study of the poems themselves, which express the unconquerable idealism of Benet.

An unpretentious small volume, compiled by Charles Williams and V. H. Collins, published in Oxford at the Clarendon Press, bears the title, "Poems of Home and Overseas." Home is England and Overseas joins the homeland with Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and India, or depicts the wanderings of the thorough Englishman with the thought of the poem somehow linked with England. The authors represented range from Chaucer to Walter De La Mare and Sassoon, with Shakespeare, Wordsworth, Browning, Swinburne, Holmes, Whittier, Keats, Tennyson, Hardy, and others equally familiar, filling in the interim. Whoever has spoken a good poetical word for England is here. Who has not been haunted with a line or two of some once familiar poem and failed to remember the rest or to find it? If the haunting lilt has to do with England,

"This royal throne of kings, this sceptered isle,
This earth of Majesty, this seat of Mars,
This other Eden, demi-paradise."

it probably can be found in this little collection.

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A Vasari archive has been opened in Arezzo, in the house where Vasari lived. Count Rasponi-Spinelli has bestowed this valuable present upon the town and it comprises all Georgia Vasari's works, letters exchanged between himself and the Grand Duke Cosimo, letters from Pius V to Vasari, and letters, with pen-and-ink drawings, from Michelangelo to Vasari. The collection has been arranged by Salomone Morpurgo, director-general for the libraries of Tuscany.



Reproduced by courtesy of the publishers

Edward Garnett

A Balanced Critic

Friday Nights

By Edward Garnett. New York: Alfred A. Knopf. $2.50.

When such a volume as Edward Garnett's "Friday Nights" appears, it is well to pay particular heed, for here is a volume by an English literary critic of established prestige which is as fully concerned with American letters as it is with English. It is decidedly interesting to note the American names that star the pages of "Friday Nights," names that stand for some of Mr. Garnett's warmest enthusiasms. Sarah Orne Jewett, Stephen Crane, Robert Frost, W. D. Howells, Joseph Hergesheimer, and Sherwood Anderson, these are but a gathering of the larger enthusiasms of Mr. Garnett. Throughout the essays other names appear, in such fashion as to testify to the surprising familiarity that Mr. Garnett possesses with American letters, a familiarity that is, for all practical purposes, as close as that of the average American critic. One may well believe that, in his formative years (if a critic may be accused of forming), his acquaintance with Stephen Crane and his enthusiasm for Sarah Orne Jewett probably led him deeper and deeper into the highways and byways of American letters until they became a familiar ground to his critical tread. It is all quite pleasant, and the intelligent reader will be sure to note that he writes about American letters in decidedly different fashion than many English critics, who still insist upon adopting a slightly patronizing air. For Mr. Garnett, the poets and novelists of America are to be considered with equal enthusiasm (and sometimes severity) as that shown his native writers.

Criticizing a critic is an unwieldy job at best, and any brief estimate of Mr. Garnett's powers indicates a certain detached quality in his work that is decidedly admirable. He appears to sense the objectives of the writers under consideration and to weigh them with their own scales. In other words, he does not criticize an American from an English viewpoint, but confines himself to discussing literary achievement from a candidly literary attitude. This is the best sort of criticism, for it is the application of universal standards that hold good anywhere. It is a difficult attitude to assume in a successful manner, and it bespeaks a careful analytic thought that is never swayed by prejudices and nationalist ideas.

The Author's Breadth of Vision

The reader must not gather from this that Mr. Garnett is un-English. He is quite English in his ethical and patriotic impulses, but he is never so to the disadvantage of an author. His equability, we may guess, is quite English, although his serene detachment from English prejudices sets him rather apart from the average English critic. This calm and careful consideration of the fluctuating literary impulses of his time renders him a peculiarly valuable personage. His main objective is always to illuminate the subject in hand for the reader, and he does this in a simple, dispassionate manner that might well be the goal of many a fretful young critic. How easily he utters a maxim that arrests the reader by its universal truth, in the essay on Joseph Conrad, where, in pointing out why Conrad does not quite illuminate Henry James for the general readers, he asserts: "The born artist must be true to his own vision; the born critic to those of other men." The application of this rule will, assuredly, show Mr. Garnett to be a born critic.

Especially interesting is his enthusiastic article about the New England stories of Sarah Orne Jewett. He points out the delicate poetry in them, and warmly praises the meticulous and gentle characterizations that make Mrs. Jewett one of the finest and most finished of American writers. And, again, in the generous and acute article on the poetry of Robert Frost, he has clearly done the most illuminating and faithful commentary on that most excellent poet that has yet appeared. No one in America has done a better article. Stephen Crane, too, undergoes a transformation beneath his balanced pen. Mr. Garnett is careful to weed away the deal of tares in Crane's work, and to point out the indubitable genius implicit, in such books as "The Red Badge of Courage," "The Open Boat," and "Maggie." Then, again, one should note how excellently Mr. Garnett comprehends the virtues of such a peculiarly American manifestation as the novels and stories of Sherwood Anderson.

All Essays Charming

The essays in the volume, not particularly to do with American writers, are equally charming. While one could well do without the articles on Nietszche and "Ibsen and the English," both of which were written many years ago and which mark phases of intellectual life that have ceased to exist, there is yet enough sound critical theory in each of them to render them of some value in following the progress of Mr. Garnett through the cluttered corridors of literature. Nothing but unqualified praise, however, can be extended to such acute summings up as may be discovered in the essay on W. H. Hudson's gentle nature books, the outline of the progress of Mr. Joseph Conrad (long a personal friend of Mr. Garnett), the discerning investigation of Mr. C. M. Doughty's work, and the articles on D. H. Lawrence and Henry Lawson. Several of the articles in this volume originally appeared in The Atlantic Monthly, but readers will assuredly desire them in this book, for it should be patent that the slender threads of a genuine system of standards connect each essay. The ensemble is as much a picture of Mr. Garnett's mind as it is of the writers so carefully considered and presented.

When an enthusiast who had just finished "Enter Jerry" begged the author, Edwin Meade ("Ted") Robinson, to write something about his career that might be included in an article about the story, he received, in part, the following plaintive letter: "In my whole life I have done nothing remarkable and am the hero of no adventures, just a hard-working journeyman writer. . . . Why do people howl that I am an idle rogue, for not turning out reams of noisy publicity? I run a daily newspaper column, I run a book-store, I deliver lectures and addresses all over Ohio, I am writing another novel, I am on the play-reading committee of the Cleveland Playhouse, I am on the entertainment committee of the City Club. Incidentally, I am a husband and a father."

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At last a publisher has been found willing to let one of his books stand on its own merits, independent of what is commonly known as the publishers' "blurb" on the jacket. A most interesting volume of tales depicting the young Ireland movement from within, is Daniel Corkery's "The Hounds of Bamba," just issued by B. W. Huebsch. And the amazing thing about its appearance is that the jacket bears only the title of the book and the name of the author, at the top, and in the center the single explanatory line, "Short Stories." Can it be the beginning of better things of this sort?

Miscellaneous Affairs of a Seafaring Life

"Broken Stowage"

By David W. Bone. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.00.

If the question were put to a vote, it would, perhaps, be discovered that more men than women like to read about the lives of sailormen on the deep sea or along that picturesque fringe of terra firma, the waterfront. And the interest of these readers does not demand technical knowledge: a man may enjoy seafaring vicariously in books who does not know the practical difference between a marlinspike and a capstan. Eighty-odd years ago, in his preface to that now time-tested and time-approved classic, "Two Years Before the Mast," Richard H. Dana Jr. looked back to Cooper and wrote that "thousands read the escapes of the American frigate through the British Channel, and the chase and wreck of the Bristol trader in the 'Red Rover,' and follow the minute nautical maneuvers with breathless interest, who do not know the name of a rope in the ship; perhaps with none the less admiration and enthusiasm for their want of acquaintance with professional detail." So, no doubt, many will read, in "Broken Stowage," by David W. Bone, the directions of the sailor to the artist aboardship for the design about to be painted on his sea chest —"One o' them ol' City ships, wi' single mizzen tops'l, an' a slidin' gunter fer th' skysail pole"—and enjoy the scene none the less for lack of ability to pass an examination on the exact meaning of the tar's language.

The episode and quotation come to hand from Mr. Bone's chapter, "The 'Arts Afloat,'" in the miscellany of a seafaring life that he has named "Broken Stowage," because such is the name given to small miscellaneous packages which are used to fill in and make solid the larger units when cargo is being stowed in a ship's hold for a long voyage. The "brief tales and sketches of the book" are thus likened to these "useful if commercially unimportant oddments of the freight market." Miscellaneous packages, indeed; and whoever has a reading interest in the lives of seamen, the traffic of near and distant seas, the picturesqueness of ports, and the odd characters of the waterfront who cater to the needs of sailors will be likely to find each package of this broken stowage well worth opening.

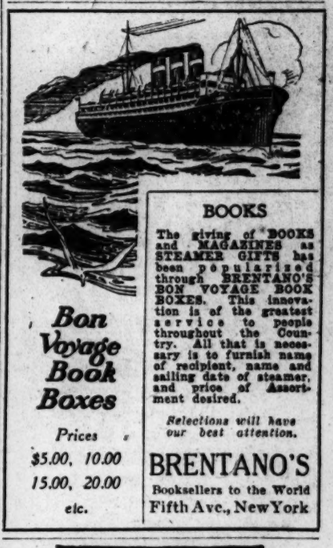
"The Turn of the Tide"

One might open at random, say to "The Turn of the Tide," a description of day passing into night on the Hugli, where the flood comes up from the sea with a majesty of movement, bearing on its broad bosom the craft of many countries and many races, meting an equal surge to shapely liners and the shallow 'dug-out' canoes of river folk. The reader watches, as it were, from a ship just come to Calcutta. "Harbor launches dart about on their errands, panting laboriously against the stream, or steaming with the tide at dangerously high speeds. They lie low in the water, and the waves they cause seem absurdly out of proportion to their bulk and beam; steaming against the tide, they seem to be shoving all Hugli before them to make a passage. Picturesque, ungainly craft work upstream with much shouting and cracking of oars. The standing rowers pull a short dipping stroke, and chant a chorus to the song of their steersman, perched high above the steering oar. Inland steamers from upcountry—high, warehouse-like craft—are canting in mid-stream, or steering three abreast toward the navigable passage of the Howrah Bridge. . . . A black indigo-tinted squall is making up in the sou'west, and the lower reaches are shrouded in the blue mist that marks the rain advancing. The steersmen in the river boats lay their umbrellas handy, and the weatherwise put out an additional rope to steady their craft." The squall comes and goes quickly. The sun drops until more and more its rays penetrate under the awning on the roof-tops ashbre; the Mussulman cry, "La Allah il a Allah," mingles with the sounds of the harbor. "The towers and minarets, domes and spires of the city, and the masts and spars of shipping are outlined with a golden thread; the distant trees assume a deeper hue. The broad expanse of the river reflects the glow and glory of the sky o'erhead, changing from a molten bronze to the shimmer of fiery copper as the sun nears the horizon. . . . In the west the cloud banks assume a grandeur of saffron and gold, orange and crimson, and amid such radiance the sun goes down. From the Indian marine ship anchored in the river the beautiful melody of 'sunset' bugle-call announces the close of day. Flags flutter from their proud places aloft; the noises and clamor of ships at work, the throbbing of winches, cries of the workers and raucous exhortations of mendrivers—all cease, for a time at least." It is the hour of the evening meal, thin blue smoke and the smell of wood fires rising from the river boats; night follows, and the sounds of night, voices chatter in the dusk, somewhere a tum-tum accompanies the song of the glories of Shah-Jee-han, enumerated vocally till some exasperated steward shouts for quiet. "Lights spring up along the river on ship and shore, coconut oil flares on the boats, and great ghostly arcs on the railway ghats and Howrah Bridge, their reflections broken by the shadowy sail or black hull of passing craft. An inland steamer passes down the river with her searchlight throwing a long brilliant beam ahead, seeking for shoal or obstruction."

It is not as fair as might be wished to Mr. Bone to attempt this condensation of one of his varied packages of broken stowage; the condensation, however, must here serve as a sample, with the qualification that the 39 titles in his contents index cover so wide a field that no one of them could be selected as indicative. Two, indeed, are very good narrative tales of the sea, treated in the form of fiction, but practically, the readers of the entire book will feel, "true stories" excellently told. Our author has gone far and long and seen many things in ships, and can tell effectively what he has seen, heard and felt. But it is perhaps the duty of the reviewer to state definitely that this is a "non-fiction" book. As title and preface are both meant to indicate, it is, so to speak, all sorts of a book for people who like to read about the sea.

Selma Lagerlöf has again declined to become a candidate for the Swedish Parliament to represent Varmland, her home region. Her reason for declining is the necessity of devoting her time and energies to literary work already planned. She manages her own estate and that makes certain definite demands. Besides, she writes slowly and does not like to be hurried. Her last novel, "The Outcast," (Doubleday) was several years in preparation.

There are already several women in the Riksdag, but Miss Lagerlöf, while an enthusiastic suffragist, attributes their election to their recognized ability rather than to suffragist agitation.



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THE HOME FORUM

Carnival Night in Neuville

NEUVILLE is a village I would always like to wake up in after nightfall. To me it is a dream village to be enjoyed only after candlelight. Then, its chimneys rise like turrets among the stars, and its shadows fall like silent drawbridges across the streets. All night long, I think I hear the "horns of Elfland" winding among the gables, and the gay voices of Arden revellers. Indeed, you shall hear how we surprised a Midsummer Night's Dream there—and in April too!

We got into the Market Square towards nine o'clock, and all was light and excitement. The cafés and shops were open, every window had its collection of heads and elbows and the square itself was dotted with merry groups of village folk, talking little and laughing much in great expectancy.

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It was the "charcutier," resplendent against a dazzling background of sausages and hams who gave us the cue. "It's the carnival, and it won't be long now," he said. And sure enough we heard the beating of drums and the shriek of bugles somewhere among the side streets. The little knots of people melted into a crowd, and ran through the shadows to the south corner of the market square, where in a few minutes along came the carnival in a blaze of light, color and sound. It was headed by the grotesque figure of a man, made out of sticks and canvas and illuminated by candles; who was followed by others equally absurd, all pushed by conscientious citizens. Then came the band, twenty strong, puffing, blowing and belaboring at a pace which was a bit stiff for the chariots behind. The huge fish on wheels—twenty feet of him in red cardboard, and very scaly too—was very hard put to it, in spite of his airy cargo of laughing children and Chinese lanterns. It was all the next wagon could do to keep a respectful distance from the fish's tail. This wagon was covered with laurels, sprigs of fir and yew, with red, white and blue favors scattered here and there among the strings of lanterns. It bore a thatched dais brightened with flowers and little girls, quaintly dressed creatures who added a happy touch which nearly drove me to allusions to Charles' Wain up above. But the rumbling of the wheels and the snorting horse kept me not unpleasantly earthbound.

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Other gaily decked wagons followed. There was a little band of men with illuminated hats and in weird makeups; and a construction of such oriental symbolism that no one knew what it meant—or would have cared either, had not one of its lanterns taken fire. Then there was appreciative laughter.

The success of the evening was the barrel cart. Two soldiers had contrived a cart running on a barrel instead of wheels, and after letting their pony into the secret, they did an amazing amount of free-lance work well behind the procession. Even when the carnival proper was over, they continued.

It was a kind of Rake's Progress, only with laughter for a moral. They wobbled round the square in duck fashion, and then broke into a hair-raising charge. To see that ungainly barrel bump over the cobbles and all but overturn at the corners (taken at top speed), was to be thankful for laughter. Children followed in hilarious pursuit and were quickly joined by fathers, mothers, uncles and cousins in the way of Hamelin rats. Some could scarcely run for laughter. I shall never forget the tears rolling down the "charcutier's" rosy cheeks, or the indiscreet and totally unofficial guffaw of the gendarme in full dress uniform. Twice the mad charioteers nearly overturned, and the third time they succeeded only too well; its sides strained (one imagines), by convulsions within and its hinges loosened with sheer good nature, the barrel could stand the excitement no longer. It gave a gesture of abandon and parted from its burden, which was assisted from the débris by as many small boys as were near. Everyone laughed except the pony who, according to my friend, shrugged his shoulders in a way of which any Frenchman would have been proud.

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Little boys continued to light red and green flares on the kerb stones well into the night, and the dancers were kept mightily busy by those old jog-trotting tunes of which no one ever tires by starlight. As I think about it all now, I feel the hand of Puck was in it; and indeed I should not have been greatly surprised to have found my friend wearing an ass's head the next morning!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies 5 cents (in Greater Boston 3 cents).

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

WILLIS J. ABBOT, Editor

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editor. If the return of manuscripts is desired they must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Editor does not hold himself responsible for such communications.

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Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918. Printed in U. S. A.

The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

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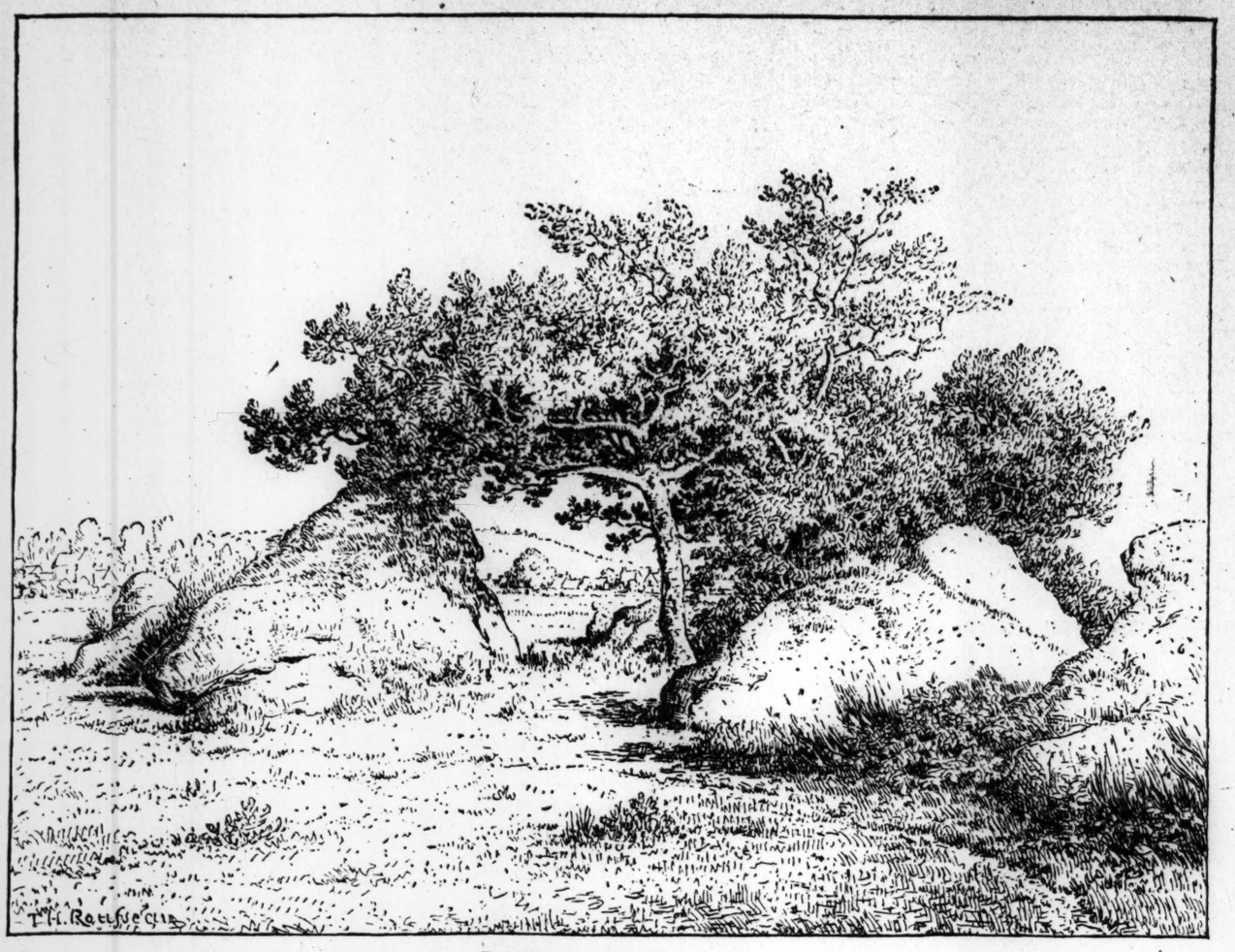
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The Christian Science Journal,
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Drawing by Th. Rousseau

Parlor Car Names

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The names drift through my dreams
like music falling,
Sierra Madre; Mercedes, I hear
The distant land of sky-blue waters
calling,
Saskatchewan, whose lakes are
crystal clear.

They bear the names of queens who
burned through history,
Famed Cleopatra of the purple land;
And maids whose fleeting lives were
steeped in mystery,
Like Joan with armies at her dear
command.

They carry names from Shakespeare's
golden stories,
Romantic Rosalind from English
glade;
And Portia whose far forensic glories,
Endear her as a learned and lovely
maid.

The painted panels speak of ancient
clashing,
Dim Agincourt with medieval scar;
And Marstonmoor where knights were
fair and dashing,
While leaps the slow pulse to the
name— Navarre.

They borrow singing titles from the
flowers,
Gardenia and Myosotis. So
The names on parlor cars gild tedious hours,
As on the iron road we watch their
flow.

—Thomas J. Murray.

Protest

But how can one toil at the great task with this hurry and tumult of birds just outside the open window, I hear the Thrush, and the Blackbird, that romantic liar; then the delicate cadence, the wiry descending scale of the Willow-wren, or the Blackcap's stave of mellow music. All these are familiar—but what is that unknown voice, that thrilling note? I hurry out; the voice flees and I follow; and when I return and sit down again at my task the Yellow-hammer trills his sleepy song in the noonday heat; the drone of the Greenfinch lulls me into dreamy meditation. Then suddenly from his tree trunks and forest recesses comes the Green Woodpecker, and mocks at me, an impudent voice full of liberty and laughter.

Why should all the birds of the air conspire against me? My conscience is with the sad human species, with lapsed and erroneous humanity, not with that inconsiderate, wandering, feather-headed race.—Logan Pearsall Smith.

Cornhill Magazine Artists

For the amateur of English engraving illustrations the back numbers of the Cornhill are a rich mine. Here is to be found much of the work of Leighton and Millais, of Frederick Walker and George Pinwell and Frederik Sandys, of du Maurier and Helen Allingham, of G. D. Leslie and F. Dicksee translated for the most part by the sound school of woodcutting of the brothers Dalziel. Leighton's illustrations to Romola showed, said Ruskin, his "advancing power," and Leighton's biographer truly accounts it a fortunate coincidence that George Eliot should have written a Florentine story at a time when the painter was available to illustrate it. I gather, however, from George Eliot's letters, that she must have been a little exacting. Leighton's pictures, though "deliciously beautiful," were sometimes "not just the thing" she wanted. Two gifted workers, each steeped in Florence, were moving on parallel lines which would not meet.

Trollope, whose novels were illustrated for the Cornhill by Millais, was less particular, or the artist was more complaisant; for Trollope in his Autobiography is warmly enthusiastic over the skill with which Millais interpreted his characters and situations. But none of the Cornhill illustrations are, I think, more pleasing than those of Frederick Walker. "Who of our readers," asked Sir Sidney Colvin in a memoir of the artist in the Magazine, "has not known and taken delight in that sympathetic touch? Have we read about Philip in church beside the children? We may follow and see him there, the great rough head bent beside those smooth cheeks and ringlets. Have we delighted in the manly spirit of the young Huguenot of Winchelsea? We turn the page and see how Denis Duval and Tom Parrott . . . went upstairs to look at Denis Duval's box." . . .

These and many a score of other dainty images meet the eye as one turns over the old volumes. The reproductions, made necessarily from electrotypes, are sometimes a little rough; to see the illustrations at their artistic best one should go to the impressions from the woodblocks themselves in the "Cornhill Gallery" which was issued separately, reviving pleasant memories of Lug Robarts and Lord Leighton, of Baker and Lovell, of Philip on his way through the world, of Cousin Phillis, of Lily Dale and Adolphus Crosbie, of Romola and Tito. The "illustrations of the 'sixties" are now in favor with collectors, who do not find any abiding satisfaction in the mechanical output of the photograph and the process-block.—Sir Frederick Cook, in "Literary Recreation."

IT IS very hard for us today to realize that the color used by the Barbizon School, which seems so dull to us, raised a storm of protest in its time because of its unnatural brilliance. Yet the student of modern art who walks from the Monet rooms to the Barbizon rooms in the Chicago Art Institute, for instance, has exactly the sensation of a man who steps from blazing sunlight into a house with all the shades drawn.

A certain young person who, in appearance at any rate, is ultra modern in taste, was asked the other day to look over a portfolio of drawings made by Corot, Millet, Daubigny and Rousseau. "Why, they would bore me to tears!" was her reply to the invitation. An appreciative and persistent elder opened the folder and began slowly turning over the plates. Miss Modernist glanced down, hesitated, looked more closely, then lifted her face with the smile of honorable defeat upon it. "You are right," she admitted, "they are nice." Our crude young critic is not the only modern who finds out, to his or her surprise, that for all the changes which a hundred years have brought about in the world of art, the Barbizon pictures are still true and lovely.

Ideas and ideals may change, do change, but emotions are the threads which reach back and back through the centuries, on and on into the future, binding men of different centuries, climates, and races into one human family. The young men of the 1820's and 30's who escaped from Paris and the classic tradition to the free life of the Forest of Fontainebleau felt a very thrill in the varied and rugged landscapes which Barbizon offered them. Rousseau found his especial predilection for splendid trees and huge rocks satisfied even if there were no snow-capped mountains to arouse his special enthusiasm. And because he and the other artists of the group were honest and industrious craftsmen who had learned how to handle their tools effectually, they were able to put down with brush or pen the qualities in the landscape which they were artists enough to see, and so to communicate their pleasure to us, who stand looking at their work over the gap of a peculiarly crowded and busy century. That ability to express their emotion adequately is what made them able to speak even to narrow little Miss Modernist; it is what made them great artists, masters of the universal language of beauty whose words are intelligible to men of all degree.

Secrets That Are Told

What happens to the chimney stories in the summer time, all the wonderful, cozy things that fireside folk whisper as they sit together in the shadows when the fire-light is rosy? Such exciting tales, whirling up the chimneys and away into the sky. How often you must have seen these secrets curling their way out of the stacks, and written against the sunset! But there are so many people who have still not learned the way to read chimney stories—they only see wreaths of smoke.

Sometimes a dear little bed-time tale steals up gently, and out over the roof to the stars. That is when the mother-lady and the children know that it is time to go upstairs, but are loving the fire-light so much that they pretend the clock has not struck seven. You can recognize these bed-time tales at once because they twist out of the chimney-stack like little baby curls, and seem to lose themselves in the wind.

Then there are stories that are stronger and bolder, and again there are thought-stories. Oh, the numbers of secrets that escape up the chimney when the winter evenings are long—you would never believe!

But what happens to them all when the summer sun puts out the fires, and the sweep has been? Shall I tell you?

At first, and for a long time, I thought that no one told stories in the summer; there was no smoke-writing in the sky. And then, one evening, when the blue of the afterglow was deep, and the night wind moved ever so gently among the trees, a perfectly precious secret was echoed from the breast of a little bird where he balanced himself on the masonry of the wide, old chimney stack. Perhaps he ought not to have been listening, and perhaps I had no right to stand there among the flowers to hear the secret through; but I did.

Some people think that a bird's song is a song without words, but they are like those who have not learned the way to read chimney-stories; who belong to the class of unromantic, disbelieving folk who have not yet been to the right school.

After all, it is simply a matter of education.

Poetic Value in Nature

A knowledge of nature is, for the essential purposes of poetry, of no more importance in itself than a knowledge of steamships, or railway trains, or the Mile End Road. It may be a better thing for a man to have. I believe it is. I believe, with Wordsworth, that—

"The world is too much with us. Late and soon,
Getting and spending, we lay waste our powers.
Little we see in nature that is ours.
We have given our hearts away, a sordid boon."

But this does not mean that, if we were all to repent the bargain, we should all be poets. There would be just as many poets (or as few) as there are today; though there would probably be thousands more happy men.

To be happy is more important than to be a poet. But it is not the same thing. Nevertheless, since most people spend more time in dreaming of happiness than in having it, and most of these dream of it in the form of a holiday or an ultimate dwelling-place in the country or by the sea, a vague idea is abroad that nature is a more truly poetical subject-matter than anything else. It seems to open a directer road into that land of heart's delight which, as Sir Henry Newbolt has told us, lies at the end of poetry. . . .

There is no more intrinsic poetic value in a bird than a bootbrush, for the simple reason that there is no intrinsic poetic value in anything. That wholly depends upon what we bring to it. . . . Ninety-nine men out of a hundred would gaze in awe at the Pyramids. The odd one might gaze in awe at a 'bus-ticket. The chances are that the odd one would have the spark of poetry in him. He would have glimpsed that disturbing and enchanting unfamiliarity of the familiar in grasping which poetry and literature consist.—J. Middleton Murry, in "The Nation and Athenæum."

Victory

I call no fight a losing fight
If, fighting, I have gained some
straight new strength;
If, fighting, I turned ever toward the
light,
All unallied with forces of the night;
If, beaten, quivering, I could say at
length:
"I did no deed that needs to be unnamed;
I fought—and lost—and I am unashamed."

—Miriam Teichner.

Shareholders

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

EVERYONE is interested, either directly or indirectly, in the various activities that go towards forming human experience. In fact, all are shareholders in the experience of so-called human existence. It is, therefore, the duty of each one to see that the world's work is carried on in a way which will justify its existence as a means to an end: in other words, that it may return a proper dividend.

The Scriptures indicate that while mankind is made up of seemingly independent units, each having its own particular work to perform, all are, in the final analysis, interdependent, because of their relationship to the whole. Paul writes, "Those members of the body, which seem to be more feeble, are necessary"; so it behooves us to keep a sharp watch over the smallest detail of our work.

No sensible person would invest in anything he did not know something about, or from which he, later on, did not hope to obtain some return; so that our first duty is to inquire closely into the character of any proposed investment. The prosecution of all genuine commercial enterprise is for the purpose of insuring human progress; but very often those who are responsible for its conduct, being unable to see this fact, or forgetful of it, fall into the ordinary human methods of procedure, which have for their sole purpose the making of money.

Whenever a material cause or incentive alone underlies any human effort, the result is bound to be a negative one. Mrs. Eddy brings this out in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 170), where she says: "Spiritual causation is the one question to be considered, for more than all others spiritual causation relates to human progress." All earnest students of Christian Science have become active shareholders in the Father's business; and so, it is necessary that they should become acquainted with the various products which should and must emanate from this business, if it is going to pay its rightful dividends of good to the shareholders.

The result of working along purely material lines is only too evident in the negative achievements which have finally followed, and which prove conclusively that we must consider all our efforts from the standpoint of spiritual causation, if these efforts are to be of spiritual value. It has been stated many times by those unacquainted with spiritual causation that one cannot introduce these spiritually higher methods successfully into human affairs; but this is the same lying suggestion that has ever been whispered by the devil, evil, whenever mankind has tried to establish man's real birthright as the Son of God. This opposition, however, always provides an opportunity to prove the value of radical trust in God; just as Daniel did when he showed it was not necessary to follow the accepted human procedure at the court, even in the eating of certain food, but that he could partake of what he felt was right, and still present a fairer countenance "than all the children which did eat the portion of the king's meat."

With these proofs of the value of spiritual causation, we can go forward trustingly, in the continued application of spiritual understanding in our human prosecution of business. All Christian Scientists are endeavoring to hold ever in thought this duty to the business in hand, because they have promised to make it part of their daily work, to let this true, spiritual method of thinking be first with them, in order that all mankind may eventually come directly under the government of divine Principle. If religious teaching has been adulterated by human hypotheses, the average person may have concluded that it did not, and could not, enter into his business experience; but the exact opposite is true of real religion. It is, therefore, our daily business to demonstrate the truth about spiritual causation so clearly that our lives shall become habitual proofs of the allness and ever-presence of God. This is what our Master, Christ Jesus, enjoined; and what was generally understood to mean religious practice for about three centuries after his ascension.

All over the civilized world, men and women are daily proving that Mrs. Eddy's revelation of Christian Science has given them the ability and desire to demonstrate pure Christianity, whereby, as a natural and happy result, the healing and regenerating power of the Word is again available for all. The understanding of God, as the Principle of all true activity, unfolds the way of escape from the bondage of materialism, and enables mankind to take its rightful place in the conduct of the various human activities. We need not be discouraged if we are not effecting as quick a transformation as we would like, for spiritual unfoldment is not the work of a moment; as Mrs. Eddy writes in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 15), "It begins with moments, and goes on with years; moments of surrender to God, of childlike trust and joyful adoption of good; moments of self-abnegation, self-consecration, heaven-born hope, and spiritual love." Is not this a dividend which every shareholder can receive by being about the Father's business?

At Break of Day in a Garden

It was a strange jumble of reminiscences, personal and historical, that flitted through my mind, as I went walking slowly up and down my own New England garden, among the roses, in the middle of the night.

I could not say it was the middle of the night, or still less the dead of night, and have any respect for myself as a truth-teller. It had suddenly become morning. I sat down on one of the garden benches, and watched and listened. A pewee began a prelude somewhat despairingly and without enthusiasm, and the song-sparrows tried to cheer him, or at least to make him hurry a little. The bobolinks tuned up, and the golden robins; and presently the solos were over, and the grand chorus began. One joyful robin, who had posted himself on the corner of a roof where I could see him, seemed to have constituted himself leader of the choir, and sang and sang, until one would have thought he had reached bird-heaven before his time. . . .

I became very neighborly with a sober-minded toad, that gave an eager scramble from among the flower-deluces, and then sat still on the gravel walk, blinking and looking at me as if he had made plans for sitting on the garden bench, and I was giving him great inconvenience. He was a philosopher, that fellow; he sat and thought about it, and made his theories about me and about the uncertainty of temporal things. I dare say he comes out every morning, and looks up at the bench, and considers his ambitions and the adverse powers that thwart them, in common with many of his fellow-creatures. . . .

The ranks of flowers in my garden took on a great splendor of bloom, as the light grew clearer. After having watched them fade in the grayness of many an evening twilight, it was most lovely to see how the veil was lifted again at daybreak. It seemed as if the quiet June morning ushered in some grand festival day, there were such preparations being made. After the roses, the London pride was most gorgeous to behold, with its brilliant red and its tall, straight stalks. It had a soldierly appearance, as if the flower were out early to keep guard. Twice as many birds as one ever sees in the day-time were scurrying fearlessly through the air, as though they were late to breakfast, at any rate, and had a crowd of duties to attend to afterward. The grand chorus was over with, though a number of songsters of various kinds kept on with their parts.—Sarah Orne Jewett.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
BOSTON, U. S. A.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21, 1922

EDITORIALS

The Near East

THE Near East today presents a picture of confusion and intrigue which seems insoluble to the ordinary man. Massacres on a large scale have begun again in Asia Minor, yet nobody seems to be able to take effective action to stop them. Indeed, France and Italy have just made treaties of amity with the Turks, treaties which include the obligation to supply the Kemalists with arms. The utmost that is being done, it would seem, is to appoint a commission of inquiry, though it seems doubtful whether that commission will be empowered to do its work properly. How has it come about, after the complete collapse of Turkey in 1918, and the occupation of Constantinople by the Allies, that things should now have reached such a pass? The history of the decline may point to the right way of recovery.

The Near Eastern problem centers on the future of Asia Minor and Constantinople, for the Arabian question is distinct save in so far as it is important to prevent the Turk from once more establishing his empire over the Arabian peninsula. In Asia Minor as a whole the Turk is in a considerable majority. There are fringes along the coast where the Greeks predominate, and parts of the interior where the Armenians predominate, though these areas have been largely reduced in recent years by deportation and massacre. None the less, according to any interpretation of the doctrine of nationality, the great bulk of Anatolia belongs to the Turk. The problem before the Peace Conference was what to do with Turkey in view of the fact that, while it had always been an independent state, its government had long had a terrible reputation for misgoverning and murdering the minority peoples. In Paris the predominant feeling was that areas such as Smyrna, where the Greeks were in a majority, and Armenia, should be separated from Turkey, and that Anatolia and Constantinople should be left to the Turks under the close and effective supervision of some interallied or League of Nations organization, which should protect the minorities.

But the Paris Conference was able to accomplish nothing, partly because it was too busy with Europe, partly because it could not agree, partly because it waited to know whether the United States was going to help in the solution or not. By the end of 1919 the situation was fundamentally changed by the rise of the Turkish nationalist army under Mustapha Kemal. Mustapha raised his army, consisting largely of German-trained Turkish officers, when a wave of nationalist feeling swept through Asia Minor at the news that a Greek army had occupied Smyrna under authority of the Peace Conference. And its power has been steadily re-enforced as it became recognized as the center of the Pan-Islamic revolt against the West, and as it secured the support of Moscow. Mustapha Kemal made his headquarters at Angora, in the mountainous heart of Anatolia, and from there proceeded to defy the Allies, and to harry the Greeks and the French.

The effect of the appearance of the nationalist army, coupled with the decision of the United States to withdraw altogether from the councils of the Allies, was to split hopelessly what was left of allied unity. The Allies had the strength to hold on to Constantinople, and so long as there was any chance of the Greek attempt to march on Angora being a success, the appearance of unity was maintained. But directly the Greeks failed to reach Angora the reality appeared. The French, finding that the burden of sustaining the war against Mustapha Kemal in Cilicia was becoming intolerable, both in men and money, made the Angora Treaty, whereby they bought peace at the price of recognizing Kemal's pretensions and of supplying him with arms. And this treaty was followed by a similar one with the Italians, who were apprehensive that France would secure the lion's share of the commercial concessions in Turkey, and who were traditionally jealous of the Greeks. Mustapha Kemal had previously succeeded in overrunning Armenia and in making an alliance with the Bolshevist Government of Russia. From the date of these treaties, he was master of the situation throughout Asia Minor, save for Constantinople itself, which was held by allied troops under British command, and for the western end of Anatolia, which was in the hands of the Greek army.

What is to happen now? There is a military deadlock between the Greeks and the Turks. There is a deadlock between Great Britain and the Allies, despite the strong pressure on her from the Gandhi-Muhammadan party in India to yield to Kemal. Constantinople, though occupied by the Allies, is in a terrible state of destitution, because it is cut off both from Europe and Asia. The shadow of Russia, without whose consent no final settlement of the Constantinople question can be made, is once more looming across the scene. And every day the financial condition of the Greeks grows worse, and the tales of massacred Christians from inside Anatolia grow more heartrending.

It is certainly not a situation in which the obvious solution springs to the eye, for the primary necessity is to defeat or moderate Kemal. But one general conclusion seems to be clear. The situation has deteriorated just in proportion as disunity set in among the chief Allies. So long as the United States, Great Britain, France, and Italy were agreed on a common line of policy and action their strength was invincible, their authority was great, and the oldest weapon of the Turk, intrigue, was powerless. But no sooner did each nation begin to think of its own desires and interests first, and of the general good second, than the whole situation rapidly got out of hand. It seems clear that the preliminary to everything else is that the leading civilized powers should recognize that the policy of selfishness, whether that policy finds expression in indifference or in exploitation, is both immoral and futile, and that the only method of pacifying the Near East and of bringing safety and freedom to its suffering peoples, is for them to be willing to deliberate and act together in carrying out whatever measures may be necessary to put an end to a situation which is now an international scandal.

An American Jurist Abroad

AS AN unofficial envoy, an unattached diplomatist, an emissary without a mission, former President Taft, now Chief Justice of the United States, seems to have been accorded, as he so well merited, a cordial and spontaneous welcome by the people of England. Perhaps no one, at the moment, could better have voiced the attitude of the American people toward their cousins beyond the sea than this distinguished visitor. No one could have more simply and convincingly reassured the hosts at the Pilgrims banquet, and through them the press and public, though no reassurance may have been necessary, of the continuing friendship of America. The Chief Justice possibly was able to serve somewhat opportunely as a foil, as a counteracting force, in nullifying any influences which have been at work among the English people within recent weeks. It has been intimated that his sojourn in and about London could not have been more opportunely timed.

Had the Chief Justice needed an interpreter, a sponsor to vouch for his sincerity or for his ability fairly to deliver the message of his people, he would have found him in the Earl of Balfour, himself a keen student and observer of Anglo-American relations. So while the British audience needed no reassurance, it was forthcoming, nevertheless, and was given generously and convincingly. Mr. Balfour, as Americans seem still inclined to call him, knows as well as Mr. Taft the temper of international sentiment in the United States. It is something that can be referred to and discussed without recourse to the ambiguous language of diplomacy. There is now, as there has for years been, complete understanding and accord.

Despite all this, it is just as well that vows of friendship should be renewed from time to time. It is a human tendency to remember a grievance and to forget a kindness. Too often close bonds among friends and families yield to the influences of neglect and forgetfulness. A word of reassurance now and then is a splendid investment. Mr. Taft has a convincing and pleasing way of saying the right thing at the right time.

France's Side of the Argument

QUITE frequently in daily experience an unchecked tendency to criticize somewhat too harshly the views of an opponent leads to a state of bitterness and hostility between neighbors and one-time friends out of all proportion to the merits of a case and quite unjustified by the facts of a situation. This is true, moreover, of nations as well as of individuals. It would be well to see to it, therefore, at this present time, that before passing too harsh a judgment on France, that country's side of the argument in connection with the post-war settlement situation be given due consideration.

Primarily, it should be remembered that France's position today, in regard to the one-time enemy countries, must appear very different to her, viewed from the inside, from what it is likely to appear to another country, viewed from the outside. War-worn to a terrible degree, and still next-door neighbor to Germany, is it not natural France should hold vigorously to her rights under the Treaty of Versailles? She has been promised much, she has trusted much. Is it any wonder that, if she feels her trust has been misplaced, she should make strenuous efforts to maintain her own stability, permanence, and safety?

Doubtless France has made mistakes; she has, it is true, been unwilling to accede to all the demands of the Allies regarding disarmament. But, even so, are the great sacrifice she has made and her present possibilities of danger to be forgotten or completely ignored? Let the world insure to her a position of safety beyond any question of doubt, and who dares to say she would not be the first gladly to throw off her military burdens?

Competition of "Chain Stores"

IN ISSUING an injunction prohibiting a branch of a "chain store" system from dealing in certain food products, a justice of the Supreme Court of New York State recently took occasion to condemn what he termed the "ruthless and deadly competition of the chain store." Whether this attitude will be sustained by the higher courts remains to be seen, but if it should be found that the law permits the granting of injunctions to prevent combinations in the retail trade, there will remain the question of the economic soundness of laws that limit what appears to be a natural development in the distribution of groceries and some other commodities. That the individual merchant should be protected against manifestly unfair competition may be conceded, but unless facts are submitted showing other grounds for complaint than selling at lower prices, it is not probable that public sentiment will favor limitation of the branch store system.

When Richard Croker was at the head of the Tammany organization of New York City he brought about the adoption of a protest against what was termed "the monopolistic methods" of the great department stores in selling articles that were usually purchased from the smaller "neighborhood" shops. This attempt to represent the department store as a monopoly failed for the very good reason that the large number of these establishments, all seeking trade by selling goods at the smallest margin of profit, made it impossible to create or maintain a monopoly of merchandising, and the opposition to this kind of store has faded away. One result of department store competition was a general improvement in the character and methods of the neighborhood store, and despite the growth of the great central retail establishments, the local stores continue to prosper, and in many cases show an increase of trade.

Wherever the "chain store" systems have been successful it is generally found that they have justified their existence by selling articles of good quality at reasonable prices, and by better service than that afforded by their individual competitors. Possibly their greatest advantage lies in their purchase of goods in immense quantities, and the more favorable freight rates procurable for shipments in carload lots. This advantage is to some extent neutralized by the greater overhead costs and fixed charges for the larger amount of capital necessary to carry great stocks of goods, and will doubtless be met with co-operative buying combinations of individual merchants. The interest of the consumers lies in getting the goods they need at the lowest price consistent with good quality and prompt service. A system of distribution that reduces prices and makes for efficiency may work hardship in individual cases, as when the railways forced the stage coach out of business, but the mere fact that certain stores undersell their rivals would hardly seem to justify the interference by courts with what is primarily a phase of economic evolution.

Women's Clubs at Chautauqua

IF ANY evidence were lacking to prove the fact that the women of the United States, as represented in the General Federation of Women's Clubs, are interested in political and economic problems, that proof is supplied by the earnestness with which a discussion of those problems is being undertaken at the biennial convention now in session at Chautauqua, N. Y. That is no perfunctory program which the committee in charge has prepared for the important occasion looked forward to by leaders in the work of the federation in every state of the Union for more than a year. The interest manifested should serve to convince any doubter, politician, economist, educator, or otherwise, that the women of the United States, with the realization that the extension of suffrage has placed an effective weapon of offense and defense in their hands, are determined to make their influence and power felt in all future state and national legislation.

There are many important social and economic subjects, mooted and indifferently solved, which await the constructive inspirational touch of the intelligent women of America. From the tariff to the problem of unemployment, from the subject of the minimum wage to that of international relations, a wide field exists for the display of that devotion and sympathy which only understanding women can give. The world is not out of tune or out of joint, but it can be made happier and better by the assertion of this power and influence which has for so long been in a measure impotent. Many wrongs have been indifferently permitted to exist where a cleansing and a purifying would bring prosperity, virtue, and a more reasonable equality.

The time was when the general impression prevailed that women's clubs were not effective agencies in the communities or in the states. It may be that the inclination was to smile indulgently at their professed ambitions to do constructive work. That was in the dark ages of American politics, before it was discovered that no exclusive patent had been given to those of one sex to make the laws and to administer them. Aided by the women in industry, the women who have kept their club organizations alive and active have emancipated themselves from a social bondage handed down to them from a less aggressive and a less militant ancestry.

On Libraries and Bibliophiles

THERE is something particularly lamentable about the breaking up of a large library and its utter disintegration upon the auction block. So much has appeared during late months in the various newspapers describing the huge London sales in which almost priceless books have been purchased by American dealers, that it may well be wondered how the old book-lovers of England react to the loss of their treasures. Is it wholly a case of patriotism and mere jealousy at the fact that America is receiving Shakespeare folios and other unique items? May there not also be a certain influence that is hardly discussed?

First of all, we have the picture of a book-lover laboriously (albeit with the utmost delight) passing his days at sales and in bookshops, mulling over bindings, looking up dates and titles and watermarks and what not, and occasionally departing with some long-wished-for tome tightly clutched under his arm. Slowly his shelves fill up as he gathers volume after volume for which he has searched long and anxiously. Certain sets are completed, and we may imagine the joy of the bibliophile as he adds the final book, the keystone that makes his precious arch complete. He sets out to find first editions of a single author, at first picking up odd items easily enough until his author is represented by all his publications except two or three exceedingly scarce items. One or two of these are eventually unearthed, and, with an expenditure of much money and labor, added to the array. Finally there is but one book to procure—a volume which the other bibliophiles assure him is absolutely unobtainable. Perhaps the Bodleian or the British Museum possesses the only known copy. The born collector does not give up when he reaches this impasse. Hope is eternal with him, and he goes steadily on, looking here and there, attending sales, turning over dusty, moth-eaten volumes in the back rooms of little out-of-the-way shops. Then comes a red-letter day when the rare volume leaps before his eyes, peeping from some humble dealer's shelf maybe. Who can describe the bibliophile's emotions at that moment? His delight is beyond all words. The long months, and sometimes years, of search are richly fulfilled. He hurries home with the book and in turn places it on the shelf in half a dozen places, seeing how it will look here and how it will look there. He has all his friends in to enjoy his happiness with him.

There is something tender about the bibliophile and his books. And these are the entities that are crudely broken up and sold under the auctioneer's hammer. Can it be possible that one who understands all this will not regret the sale? Yet there is another side to the question. It would be impossible to build up libraries if there were no sales, no auctions, and no rare volumes in bookshops. One should remember how many bibliophiles are excited and delighted whenever there is a sale. After all, every sale is a blessing, and if America is the lucky recipient of rare volumes today, who knows but that tomorrow all these volumes will start another way toward England. And, after that, perhaps, they will journey back again. And so the same rare volumes will turn up time and again in sales, always bringing joy to the collector and making delightful beyond words the rarest and gentlest pastime and hobby known to man.

Editorial Notes

ENGLAND loses another link with "the good old days" in the disappearance of the familiar bouquet of colored ribands from the back of the recruiting sergeant's cap. In the days of his prime, the "paid pensioner recruiter" was a personage of no small consequence. Armed with a drum, a brilliant scarlet tunic, and a ruddy, good-humored countenance, he would promenade the country fairs and wakes, and outdo the showmen themselves as a "crowd-compeller," if not also as a purveyor of "tall talk." The country lads, captivated by his highly colored recital of the prospects of service in the army, would "walk up" in large numbers to "take the shilling." Truly he was a picturesque fellow and an ornament to the market squares and street corners. But he would hoodwink the yokels just as the drums and ribands and pageantry of militarism hoodwinked the more sophisticated of the realm, and if the insignia of office worn by his successor of today have been toned down to an embroidered P. P. R. on the sleeve of his service dress jacket, it is no doubt all for the good.

IT IS stated that, for every seven cricket or football teams applying for grounds in the districts around London, only one finds its application granted, so small is the ground area available for games in proportion to the number of young people wishing to play. Other large cities have had similar experiences. At a late hour in their development they have awakened to find themselves ringed around with building blocks, private houses and gardens, with but few scraps of turf left for the children to play ball upon. Then the authorities look around for land, and the price of it immediately becomes prohibitive. No wonder there is talk in the London press of compulsory purchase. And yet the whole question might be simplified by a little reasonableness on the part of the property owners. Some of these will give liberally of their wealth to public causes; but when it comes to selling property to the same public, that is quite a different matter. To ask a reasonable or a low price, for the good of the public, would be a breach of all business decorum.

THE average American sees so many posters scattered about the streets for his inspection that he no doubt pleases himself as to which, if any, of their trumpetings he takes to heart. The average Russian evidently is expected to take his posters with far more gravity. Judging from the fifty or more Russian posters exhibited at the Book Fair in Florence, Italy, none of which is commercial, the advice offered is given in all seriousness. The designs and the meanings to be drawn from them are simple enough for children to understand, and are intended to reach a public whom the light of education illumines all too dimly. "Children! Read books," says one; "Parents! Send your children to school," says another. And in various pictorial ways the pursuit of knowledge is urged. It would be interesting to speculate on what purposes the poster might have been turned to in America had not commercial enterprise appropriated that form of announcement.

MOST countries have had their little tussle with the problems of the speed limit for automobiles. There have been few, if any, satisfactory solutions; partly, perhaps, because there is an element of relativity about computing a motorist's speed per hour that seems to require the services of an Einstein rather than of a police officer, and partly because a nice, smooth stretch of highway literally cries out for a higher rate of progress. Thus the straight, white, poplar-lined roads of France obviously invited quicker movement than the allotted thirty kilometers per hour. And not all who exceeded the limit could be exactly classed among the jehus as driving "furiously." However, France, no doubt thinking that much of the responsibility for the safety of the roads might be transferred from the letter of the law to the good sense of the motorists themselves, has now decided to dispense with the speed limit altogether. Probably experience will show this to be an essentially wise decision.

PEOPLE must sometimes wonder what are the rules that govern the selection of places for the gatherings of nations. Of course, since interest is centered in the political giants themselves, their sayings and doings, it usually matters little to their constituents where the delegates congregate. If a popular resort is selected, the conference usually overwhelms the place; if a Washington, a London, or a Paris, such cities are too familiar already to arouse fresh interest. But the case of Genoa seems to have been different. Hardly a report was cabled to the foreign press without some reference to the historic and romantic charm of the city. Its own distinctive quality seemed to color the proceedings. In fact, Genoa refused to become a mere rendezvous for conferees. It was a happy thought, and one worthy of repetition, to select a city of such rare associations, and to "broadcast" its atmosphere throughout the world.